THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII.—No 152 PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

Full Particulars of the Clerkenwell Explosion.

Financial Arrangements Between Austria and Hungary.

Napoleon III and the Roman Question.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The Cunard steamship Scotia, Captain Watson, which left Liverpool on the 14th at eleven o'clock A. M., and Queenstown on the evening of the 15th instant, arrived at this port at one o'clock this morning, bringing mail details of cable despatches dated to her day of sailing from Ireland.

Miscellaneous Items.

The English papers by the Scotia are filled with details of the Fenian funeral processions agitation in England and Ireland, the measures taken for their repression, and the Clerkenwell explosion.

The London *Times* of the 14th instant, in an editorial on the Clerkenwell Fenian outrage, says:—"Ireland has suffered much at the hands of her self-constituted representatives, and never more than when she is made to appear before the world as the mother of assassins."

The Grand Jury at the Liverpool Assizes returned a true bill for misdemeanor against Mr. Charles Lee Campbell, of the firm of Colin Campbell & Sons, cotton brokers, on account of the transactions between him and the National Bank of Liverpool, which have created so much sensation.

A decree of the Portuguese Government abolishes the duties on cereals imported into Portugal until the end of June, 1868.

The Emperor of Russia has sanctioned the proposal of the War Minister for the manufacture of breech-loaders for the Russian army, and both the Government and private gun factories are actively engaged in preparing the new arm.

An imperial Russian decree fixed the introduction of a new tariff of customs from 1869.

The *Opinione*, of Antwerp, a liberal Belgian journal, reports the withdrawal of MM. Frere and Rogier from the Ministry, in consequence of disagreement in the Cabinet of Brussels as to the Conference on Education, the new expenditure for the fortifications of Antwerp, and upon the question of military organization.

AUSTRIA.

Financial Agreement with Hungary.

At the sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath the general debate came on upon the financial agreement with Hungary. Deputy Herbst defended the motion of the majority, and spoke in favor of the interests of the State creditors. After a reply from Deputy Skene and several other speakers the Finance Minister stated the part he had taken in the negotiations with Hungary for agreement. He stated that after the agreement was effected a new ministry would be appointed. The delegations from the Hungarian and Austrian Diets would co-operate in preparing the budget. The Cis-Leithan Budget for 1868 showed an expenditure of 248,000,000 florins, and a revenue of 195,000,000, leaving a deficit of 53,000,000. The present contribution of Hungary was 53,000,000, against 54,000,000 in the previous year, and there was no doubt that the amount promised would be received. The financial world hailed the agreement with joy. The rate of exchange had risen, and capital was flowing into railway enterprises. The increase in direct taxes amounted to 2,700 000 florins, and indirect taxes to 3,500,000 above the sums originally estimated. There was, upon the whole, an increase in the revenue of 31,000,000 florins over the previous year.

ITALY.

Debate in the Chambers—The Course of Napoleon III.

The debate in the Italian Chambers of Deputies on the policy of the Government, which eventuated adversely to the Cabinet, was continued. Signor Bertani strongly condemned the policy of the Government; and, with regard to the intervention, said the French soldiers had been guilty of cruelty to the wounded Garibaldians at Montano. The blood shed at Montana had severed the tie between the volunteers and the monarchy.

Signor Bertani concluded by proposing an order of the day affirming Rome to be the capital of Italy, and the existence of a Pontifical State to be incompatible with that of an alien kingdom, and also declaring that the Chamber did not consider the present Ministry capable of carrying out such a programme. General Menabrea energetically protested against the expressions made use of by Signor Bertani relative to the monarchy, and respecting the alleged cruelty on the part of the French soldiers.

The Paris *Presse* says:—"We are informed that the French Cabinet is about to issue a manifesto acquainting the powers that in accordance with M. Rouher's statement France has placed the territorial possessions of the Papacy under her guarantee."

The Paris *Patrie* of December 13 denies an assertion made by the *Presse* of Vienna that the Emperor Napoleon would shortly address a manifesto to Europe relative to a guarantee of the integrity of the Papal States.

The Paris *Etendard*, speaking of the Italian Green Book, says M. Rouher must have experienced some surprise on seeing the use which has been made therein of confidential conversations. The accuracy of the version given of these conversations is assuredly debateable, and the course of proceeding adopted is altogether opposed to the traditions of diplomatic propriety.

THE FENIAN MANŒUVRES.

Details of the Explosion at Clerkenwell Prison, London—The Gunpowder Plot in its Maturity and Effect.

By the steamship Scotia we have very interesting mail details of the Fenian movement, by gunpowder explosion, against the Clerkenwell prison, London which was first reported through the Atlantic cable.

The Explosion.

Telegrams from London, dated Friday night, December 13, say:—Shortly after 4 o'clock this evening, and just as the shades of evening were falling, a terrific explosion was heard in the neighborhood of Clerkenwell Prison, where Colonel Burke was confined. In a few minutes it was ascertained that the explosion was caused by the placing of a barrel of gunpowder close to the prison wall, and communicating fire to it by a fuse, with a view, it is supposed, to level the wall and thus open a means of escape for Colonel Burke, who was wont to take exercise in the north yard enclosed by the wall. The wall was effectively breached to the extent of some forty feet, but Burke was at the time in another yard, and no escape was effected, and it seems no entry with a view to rescue was attempted.

Two houses opposite the wall were levelled to the ground by the concussion, and some thirty others were severely injured. The inmates were severely injured. Two men were instantly killed and one child, while sixty persons are already known to have been more or less injured, some of them severely and some mortally, but all required to be removed to the hospital. Others who were slightly injured were attended by the local surgeons. Some of the wounded in Bartholomew's Hospital are said to be dying.

The shock felt throughout the neighborhood was terrific. Windows were shattered at a considerable distance from the site of the explosion. The district is now surrounded by a cordon of policemen, and one of the household regiments of Guards have been called out and posted at convenient places all around to support the police. London is in a state of great excitement, and the most intense indignation is felt at the utter disregard of innocent lives manifested by the perpetrators of the outrage. Three men have been arrested on suspicion.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

LONDON, Friday Night, Dec. 13—9 o'clock.—About four P. M. two men and a woman brought a barrel on a truck and placed it against the wall of the Clerkenwell House of Detention, in Corporation row. They lit a fuse, and a tremendous explosion took place. The wall was driven in, leaving a gap sixty feet at the top, and narrowing to ten feet at the bottom. The men and the woman ran away, but were arrested. The house opposite was destroyed, and nearly thirty houses adjoining are more or less injured, while in the adjoining street an immense amount of glass is broken. Forty persons injured, including women and children, are in hospital; three are dying. Firemen are working in the ruins searching for bodies.

A large body of police are in the prison yard, and a detachment of guards in the prison. The prison wall enclosed the yard where the prisoners take exercise.

There is little doubt that the object was to liberate Burke and Casey, but to-day these men were taken for a walk in another enclosed space, consequently the attempt failed.

The report was heard at a great distance, and the event has caused considerable excitement and indignation at the reckless disregard of life and property. At 9 o'clock P. M. thousands of persons were attempting to get near the scene of the outrage. All the approaches are kept by the police armed with cutlasses.

The force of the explosion was so great that masses of bricks were hurled seventy or eighty feet into the prison yard.

Full Particulars.

From the London Globe, fifth edition, Dec. 13.

This afternoon about four o'clock the neighborhood at the House of Detention, Clerkenwell, was thrown into a state of great alarm in consequence of a terrific explosion taking place, and which, for within a radius of half a mile, terrified the inhabitants. All the windows were shattered into pieces, and the greatest confusion prevailed at the time. This diabolical outrage is supposed to have been perpetrated to effect the release of the Fenian leader, Colonel Burke, who is confined in Clerkenwell House of Detention.

The cause of the explosion is now ascertained beyond a doubt. Before the catastrophe attention had been excited by the suspicious appearance of several Irish roughs, the type of the class which represents Fenianism, loitering on the outskirts of the prison. The detectives who had been engaged to watch the precincts of the prison since Burke's incarceration, and who for some hours to-day watched the movement of the suspicious parties, did not fail to acquaint the officer in charge of Burke, and the prison authorities of the occurrence. Soon after 3 o'clock one of the police officers went to the prison with a witness to identify Burke, and on his attention being drawn to the suspicious aspect of affairs, though no danger was at that time apprehended, he at once despatched an officer for a body of constables to resist any possible attempt to rescue the Fenian, Burke, as that was at once presumed to be the object in view. Before, however, the staff of constables had arrived, the explosion took place, with effects even more disastrous, we fear, than above narrated. It is said that three persons were seen to pass up the lane carrying a barrel, the appearance of which, however, created no suspicion as to its contents. The men were seen to place the barrel down, apparently for rest, against the newly built piece of wall, where an entrance had lately been used for the purpose of enlarging the prison. One man went away, leaving the other in possession of the barrel. No one seems to have seen what took place for a few moments, when a very violent shock was felt. A great portion of the north wall was blown up, and a block of poor dwellings, containing from twelve to fifteen houses, instantly became a heap of ruins. Fortunately the prison was uninjured, except the glass, which was mostly shattered, and thus the attempt to provide a means of escape for Burke proved futile. All the houses and buildings in the vicinity were shaken to their foundations; scarcely a pane of glass, of whatever thickness, remains entire.

People are reporting, some of them that they were thrown upon their backs, others that they were frightfully shaken. A telegram from London, dated Saturday morning, Dec. 14, 1 o'clock A. M., reports:—Forty-two persons are now in the hospital and three are dead. It is understood that the police had some information of the attempt at rescue, and that one policeman on duty was carried insensible to the hospital. The two male prisoners decline to say anything. One of them states that his name is Desmond. Their female companion has attempted to commit suicide.

Another Account.

London Telegrams to Manchester Guardian.

The prisoners in the House of Detention are allowed extra privileges. Burke and Casey had in consequence, lately seen many visitors. These the police had watched, and they discovered that a house in the neighborhood was a Fenian rendezvous. A woman visited Burke and Casey early this afternoon. On leaving she was followed by two men who had been lurking about the prison. These men were seen to roll a barrel, now supposed to have been barrel of gunpowder, along Corporation lane, which has houses of two and three stories on one side and the walls of the House of Detention on the other. They fixed it against the prison wall, and one of them lighted a fuse, but the light went out. The other man then took from his pocket a box of lucifers. A match was struck, a fuse lighted, and both ran off, followed by detectives. One detective had not ran far before he was blown down by the force of the explosion. The man he was after escaped. The other man and woman were captured, and a second man has since been taken into custody, on suspicion. The prison wall is about twenty feet in height. The breach is about twenty yards at the base, to several times that width at the top. The *debris* fell into the yard in which the prisoners were known to take exercise. It was supposed they would be doing so at four o'clock, but they happened to be locked up.

The two houses facing the breach in the wall were literally blown to pieces. Out of the ruins five bodies were taken within an hour. About sixty persons had their injuries dressed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Some were sent home, others remained in the house. The houses running out of Corporation lane are Bloomer's Court & Bloomer's buildings. At the back of the houses in Corporation lane is Rosamand street; adjacent are Sarah's place, St. James street. In these about two hundred houses are more or less damaged.

Manœuvres of the Anti-Fenians.

THE PROCLAMATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AGAINST FENIAN PROCESSIONS.

From the Manchester Guardian, December 14.

The proclamation issued by the Irish Privy Council, prohibiting the processions at Killarney and Kilkenny, state in reference to each case:—"*Whereas*, Placards of the said intended meeting and procession have been printed and circulated, stating that the said intended procession is to take place in honor of certain men lately executed in Manchester for the crime of murder, and calling upon Irishmen to assemble in thousands for the said procession; And *whereas*, meetings and processions of large numbers of persons have been already held, and have taken place in different parts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland under the like pretense, at some of which, and particularly at a meeting and procession in the city of Dublin, language of a seditious and inflammatory character has been used, calculated to excite discontent and disaffection in the minds of her Majesty's subjects, and to create ill-will and animosity amongst them, and to bring into hatred and contempt the Government and Constitution of the country as by law established; *and whereas*, the said intended meeting and procession and the object of the persons to be assembled and take part therein are not legal or constitutional, but are calculated to bring into hatred and contempt the Government of the United Kingdom as by law established, and to impede the administration of justice by intimidation and the demonstration of physical force; Now we, the Lord Lieutenant and Governor General of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, being satisfied that such meetings and processions as aforesaid can only tend to serve the ends of factions, seditious, and traitorous persons, and to the violation of the public peace, do hereby caution and forewarn all persons whomsoever that they do abstain from assembling at any such meeting, and from joining or taking part in any such procession. And we do hereby order and enjoin all magistrates and officers entrusted with the preservation of the public peace, and others whom it may concern, to aid and assist the execution of the law, in preventing the said intended meeting and procession, and in the effectual suppression of the same." Proclamations of a similar character will, says the *Irish Times*, be transmitted to every locality where it may be intended to make demonstrations resembling those of Dublin and Cork.

The proclamations against the intended funeral processions were hardly issued when the Attorney-General applied at one of the police offices for summonses against Mr. John Martin and the secretaries of the committee of the Dublin demonstration, Mr. J. C. Waters and Messrs. J. Scanlon and J. J. Lalor. The *Nation* says: "Mr. Martin had left that evening for his residence, Kilbroney, Rostrevor, where the missive was sped after him; the other gentlemen were served with the document in the course of the night." The summons states: "You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear personally before us at our said court on Monday next, to answer the complaint of the Queen at the prosecution of the Right Hon. Robert R. Warren, her Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland, and show cause why informations shall not be taken against you for that you and each of you did, on the 8th day of December instant, on Thomas street, in the city of Dublin, and at other places, take part in a certain illegal procession, and were part of an unlawful assembly then and there, and at other places, gathered together, and did then and there, and at other places, in the presence of divers liege subjects of her Majesty, speak certain seditious and inflammatory words with intent to disturb the peace of our lady the Queen, and to excite hatred and dislike of her Majesty's Government, as by law established in this realm."

Proclamations by the Mayor and Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool, and the Orangemen — Counter-Proclamations by Fenians.

On the 13th of December the Mayor of Liverpool issued the following proclamation:—

BOROUGH OF LIVERPOOL.—Notice is hereby given that, in consequence of certain placards having been posted on the walls of this town, addressed to the Irishmen and women of Liverpool and the surrounding towns, announcing that a "Monster" funeral procession will take place in this town on Sunday next, the 15th instant; and it also having been intimated to the Mayor that in the event of such procession taking place, a counter-procession will be formed; and information on oath, having been given to the magistrates in meeting assembled that a breach of the peace would be likely to take place if the intended processions are allowed. I do therefore hereby order and direct the head constable, and all constables of the said borough, to prevent such processions taking place; and do hereby caution all persons from joining in such processions, or in any way forming part thereof—as all such persons will be immediately taken into custody, and punished with the utmost rigor of the law.

EDWARD WHITLEY, Mayor.

Town Hall, Dec. 11, 1867.

Dr. Goss, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool, has also issued a proclamation calling on the members of his flock not to join in the demonstration.

The Orangemen of Liverpool who had proposed a counter demonstration as a mark of respect to the murdered police sergeant had likewise issued the following:—

To the Orangemen of Liverpool.—Brethren:—Your deputation having received the assurance of his Worship the Mayor that the procession of Fenian sympathizers proposed to take place on Sunday next for the purpose of showing their sympathy with the murderers of Sergeant Brett, will not be allowed, you are hereby requested not to assemble, as was intended for the purpose of holding demonstration, and also to absent yourselves from the proposed meeting place of the Fenians, except you are called upon by the authorities to act as special constables to assist in preserving the peace of the town. By order,

JOHN EVERETT, D. G. M.,
JOSEPH BALL, G. T.,
GRIFFITHS THOMAS, G. S.
RICHARD JERVIS, C. G. C.

December 12, 1867.

The above documents were succeeded by the following, from the Fenian leaders:—

God Save Ireland.—Funeral procession in honor of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, the three Irish patriots executed at Manchester on Saturday, 23d November, will take place in Liverpool on Sunday next, 15th inst. The procession will assemble at Shellroad, and start from thence between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. No party emblems, etc., will be allowed. The processionists to wear crape, tied with green ribbon, on the left arm. Irishmen! assemble in your thousands, and show, by your quiet and orderly demeanor, your sympathy with the fate of the executed patriots. Irishwomen! you also are requested to show your sympathy by your presence. The committees earnestly desire that all who take part in the procession will refrain from giving the slightest offense to any one, and strictly to observe the rules laid down for their guidance. The bands will cease to play whilst passing any place of Divine worship. The procession to keep outside the borough, so as not to infringe on the law.

By order of the committee. A. J. O'SHEA.

Liverpool, December 12.

On the 13th the county magistrates in the vicinity of Liverpool, resolved that no procession should be permitted outside the boundaries of the town—and thereupon the following letter was addressed to the Liverpool journals:—

Sir, the Committee for conducting the procession on next Sunday have been waited on to day by several of their countrymen, long resident in this town for whose opinions they entertain the highest esteem, and, in deference to the strongly expressed wish of those gentlemen, they have abandoned the idea of having a procession either in or out of town. Will you please kindly make this known through the columns of your paper, and oblige yours obediently,

A. J. O'SHEA.

On behalf of the Committee, Liverpool, December 13, 1867.

Admiral Farragut at Gibraltar.

The Gibraltar *Chronicle* of November 30 says:—"We announced the other day that Admiral Farragut had landed from his flagship, the Franklin, under a salute from our batteries, and paid an official visit to his Excellency the Governor, at the Convent, which was immediately returned by Sir Richard Airey, attended by his Staff, at the Club House Hotel, the temporary residence of the distinguished Admiral.

On Wednesday he was accompanied by Colonel Maberly, commanding the Royal Artillery, to the various sights of interest on the rock, and yesterday paid a visit to Tangier, returning to the garrison in the course of the evening. Admiral Farragut and staff will dine this evening with the officers of the Royal Artillery, and he was compelled owing to a previous engagement to decline an invitation to dine with the officers of the 2d Battalion, 15th Regiment, to-morrow evening.

These hospitalities are pleasant and agreeable in themselves, but they have a wider than an individual bearing. The personal distinction of a guest no doubt, as in this instance, enhanced them as well as gives the opportunity for the manifestations; but these courtesies partake also of an international character; they tend to promote that good feeling between the two countries which is so desirable. Admiral Farragut will leave this very shortly for Nice. He will carry with him the best wishes of this garrison."

Christmas in New York.

HOW THE PEOPLE AMUSED THEMSELVES.

The *Times* furnishes the following statement of receipts at the various theatres for the day and evening:—

Academy of Music	$1000·00
(Mad'lle Janauschek as Marianne.)	
Barnum's Museum	4321·61
(Pantomime and Menagerie.)	
Banyard's Museum—No report	
Fifth Avenue Theatre	635·00
("Ye Grand Queen Bess.")	
New York Circus	2800·00
New York Theatre	1832·27
("Under the Gaslight.")	
Niblo's Garden	2500·00
("Black Crook.")	
Olympic Theatre	1825·00
("Midsummer Night's Dream")	
Steinway Hall	4100·00
(Oratorio of the "Messiah.")	
San Francisco Minstrels	702·00
Tony Pastor's	1000·00
Theatre Comique	950·00
Wallack's Theatre	1735·00
("The Double Gallant.")	
Broadway Theatre—Refused	
("Lady Audley's Secret.")	

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Masquerade Ball at Kirkwood's—Action by the Conservative Army and Navy Union—The President's Organ on Southern Distress—Gen. Ord's Stroke of Policy, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.

The first masquerade ball of the season took place last night at Kirkwood's, and numbered about seventy couples. Their costumes comprised everything that taste and ingenuity could devise. The ball commenced with masquerade dances, in which the whole company participated. At midnight the masks were thrown aside, and the party revealed themselves in the radiance of beauty and fashion.

The Conservative Army and Navy Union last evening unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Association are due and are hereby tendered to the proprietor of my two papers, both daily, for his gratuitous advertisement of the action of the Association in regard to delinquent members; and we regret that his title of Colonel was not bestowed for devotion to the Union, either for service in the field or at home, and his idea of loyalty so at variance with the laws and Constitution of our country, that we cannot express our thanks in a more tangible form."

The President's organ this morning whines hypocritically, in a three-column editorial, over the destitute condition of the Southern people, and accuses Congress of causing all the wretchedness there, including the failure of the crops in many places. By a singular paradox it represents the negroes as being fat, dressed in uniform, and marching about the country armed and plentifully supplied with ammunition, while the poor white planters, who own all the capital and the land, are in a sorry plight, begging for bread for their wives and children.

Yet these same planters in the Gulf States are forming combinations for the purpose of regulating the price of labor and the general business of employing freedmen. They propose to pay twelve dollars a month and rations to first-class hands.

The arrival here of General Ord's embassador, General Gillem, is regarded as a stroke of policy on Ord's part to gain Presidential favor. Some talk had commenced about the probability of Ord being removed from his command, and this mission of Gillem is one of conciliation and submission to the powers that be to avert threatened decapitation. Ord is a shrewd diplomat, and looks a long way ahead.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

A Brutal Murder—A Drunken and Disorderly Christmas.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—A man named John McNamara, residing in the suburbs of Baltimore, murdered his wife Ann, by beating out her brains with a boot-jack, on Christmas night. Drunkeness was the cause. He has been arrested.

There has not been so much drunkeness seen here for many years as disgraced our recent Christmas anniversary. A good deal of it was kept up during yesterday and last night, with considerable rowdyism. Several fatal and painful accidents resulted from the same cause.

Commodore Hollins, of Steam Ram memory, has received tidings of his son's death at sea.

The weather is mild, the ground muddy, and rain threatened. Business is dull.

European Commercial News.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 26—Evening.—United States Five-twenties closed firm at 72¼. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased since the last report only £300.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 26—Evening.—United States bonds 76⅝@76¼.

Fire at Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—The large furniture manufactory of A. G. De Laporte & Co., in South Boston, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $50,000; insured for $8000.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 99¾; Reading, 96¾; Canton Company, 51; Erie, 73¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 98½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, $100; Michigan Central, 107½; Michigan Southern, 85¾; New York Central, 117½; Illinois Central, 131; Cumberland preferred, 12s; Missouri 6s, 88½; Hudson River, 132¼; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 108¼; do. 1864, 105½; do. 1865, 105½; Ten-forties, 101¾; Seven-thirties, 104¼. Money, 6 per cent. Exchange, 10¼. Gold, 134.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Cotton steady at 15½c. Flour quiet; 5000 barrels sold; State, $8·40@10·95; other quotations unchanged. Wheat dull. Corn firm. Oats quiet at 84c½. Barley quiet. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess at $20·95. Lard dull. Whisky quiet.

Mississippi Mud-Lumps.

The New Orleans *Picayune* has the following:—"The examination of the mud-lumps on the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi, lately made by Professor Hilgard, of the University of Mississippi, under the authority of the Smithsonian Institution, assisted by Rev. Mr. Fontaine, of this city, was in part laid before the Academy of Sciences at its last meeting by the latter gentleman. These cones were found in various conditions, in various portions of the bar, from the outer edge to the inner, formed generally in clusters, and were found to be the only earth which seemed to be firm. These cones, when fresh and new, were thought to be a species of volcano, throwing forth salt water, though located in the midst of fresh, and gas. The latter was caught and burned with readiness. There were craters formed upon and within them as clearly as in the lava-omiting volcanic mountains. When these craters ceased to be active, the cones disintegrated and fell away, waiting to form others. The products of the cones and their component parts are to be the subject of chemical and microscopical examinations.

—Fourteen out of two hundred girls employed by a dry goods firm in Boston were recently taken the same day with the small-pox, supposed to have been contained in imported goods.

—Mr. Joseph Jefferson, the comedian, was married in Chicago on Friday to Mary Warren, daughter of the treasurer of McVickar's Theatre, and niece of the Mayor of Chicago.

THE BURNING OF THE RALEIGH.

Description of the Steamship—Origin of the Fire—Loss Sustained—Insurance—Probable Safety of Thirty-one Persons.

From the N. Y. Evening Telegram of yesterday.

The sidewheel steamship Raleigh was a sister ship to the steamers Hatteras, Rapidan, and Albemarle, belonging to the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company, of which Messrs. Livingstone Fox & Co. are the principal owners and agents.

These vessels were built by Messrs. Lawrence, Foulks & Co., of New York, in the year 1865; their dimensions of hull, character of machinery, and fittings, similar in every respect, are as follows:—Length on deck, 170 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 19 feet; number of decks, 2; draft of water, 10 feet 6 inches; hull of white oak and hacmatac, square fastened with copper and treenails; vertical beam engine, one cylinder, 44 inches in diameter by 11 feet stroke; fitted with flue boilers, schooner rigged, and 868 tons burthen.

The Raleigh had a fire risk of $75,000, the greater amount in insurance companies of New Orleans. There was no sea risk upon her, the company being their own insurers in this respect. In character of fittings and security and provision against fire, her owners assert that no wooden vessel ever left this port her superior, as independent steam fire and bilge pumps were on board, hose, boats, and all else in this regard in excess of the law.

Captain Marshman, who was in charge of the vessel, has been in command of first-class steamships running from the ports of New York and Philadelphia since the year 1851, and had, in every respect, the confidence of the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company and of the underwriters. Her official rate was:—Class 4, rate A1½, security and provision against fire indifferent—a rate similar to all first-class American wooden steamships.

At the office of the Company yesterday afternoon it was asserted that two of the lifeboats, containing respectively eighteen and thirteen persons, that left the steamer at the time of the dire calamity, had been heard from.

The loss by the accident is not accurately known, but is estimated at $325,000. The vessel alone was worth $125,000.

STATEMENT OF THE PURSER.

Mr. McManus, the purser of the Raleigh, reports that at noon on the 24th instant flames were discovered issuing from the engine room of the vessel. At this time the steamer was about twenty miles off the South Carolina coast, and in five minutes the fire had made such progress that the officers of the vessel took immediate steps for the provision of means of escape for all the passengers and crew. This gentlemen confirms the report of the safety of the two boats with the thirty-one persons alluded to above.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERS OF THE RALEIGH.

No. 85 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—We are without definite information as to the cause of the fire by which the Raleigh was burned, nor have we received the names of the saved. The ship's complement, including captain and officers, was forty-five, and there were on board some three cabin and fifteen steerage passengers, and the ship was provided with life-boats to carry a much larger number of people, so that we trust the loss of life may yet turn out to be very small, if indeed there is any.

The Raleigh (notwithstanding the very general insinuation to the contrary in the editorial columns of the *Herald* this morning) was a first class vessel, built at Williamsburg in 1865 by Lawrence & Foulks for this company, was furnished and fitted in strict accordance with the law, and commanded by an able and experienced captain, with officers and engineers of well known capacity.

We are unable to give the names of the crew, but append those of the officers and passengers:—

Officers.—C. P. Marshman, Captain; T. McManus, Purser; C. W. Bartlett, First Officer; G. Gordon, Second Officer; D. B. Rice, Chief Engineer; John Brooks, First Assistant Engineer.

Cabin passengers.—D. John Cass; H. J. Hallsek, Captain Mills.

Steerage passengers.—J. Parker, Morgan, J. Short, C. F. Whitham, F. C. Haberstein, R. Adam and son, H. Romen, F. Maitral, A. Neuman, F. W. Moody, A. Garigaro, J. Garrigaro and three children.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.

[It will, perhaps, be remembered that the Raleigh is the vessel which rescued the passengers from the Philadelphia steamship Tioga, destroyed by fire not long since. It then was under the same officers as of late.—ED. EV. TEL.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Dec. 27, 1867.

There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were rather firmer. Government loans continue in fair demand. 10-40s sold at 101⅛, no change; and '64 5-20s at 105½, no change. 104⅝ was bid for June and July 7·30s; 112¼ for 6s of 1881; 108¼ for '62 5-20s; 105⅞ for '65 5-20s; and 108⅛ for July, '65 5-20s. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 99@99¼, an advance of ¼, and old do. at 95¼, an advance of ½.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 48⅜@48½, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 51⅝@51 11-16, an advance of ¼; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28⅜, a slight advance; 127 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 26¼ for Little Schuylkill; 64 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 41¾ for Lehigh Valley; 40 for Elmira Preferred; 23¼ for Catawissa Preferred; and 42½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 19, no change; 44½ was bid for Chesnut and Walnut, and 10 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Girard sold at 55½, an advance of ½, and Commonwealth at 62¼@62½, an advance of ⅜; 130 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 29½ for Mechanics'; 92 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers', and 70 for City.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134; 11 A. M., 134⅛; 12 M., 133⅞; 1 P. M., 134.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"There was a very moderate demand for money from the Stock Exchange, and loans were made in nearly all cases at six per cent., the exception being at seven. Some of the country banks are drawing down their balances here in preparation for their quarterly returns as well as to meet Government drafts upon such of them as are public depositories; but no disturbance whatever from this source is probable, or we might say possible, in view of the present condition of monetary affairs at this centre. The discount line is quiet. First-class commercial paper is in limited supply, and rated at 7@8 per cent. on the street, and the banks are accommodating their customers to a moderate extent at the legal rate. The indications point to a still cheaper and more abundant supply of loanable funds after the opening of the new year. Speculation on the Stock Exchange will therefore be encouraged, however dull and depressed the general business of the country may be. To-day the stock market was somewhat dull, as usual, at this season, but, notwithstanding securities were quietly bought up in large amounts by strong parties, and prices advanced, and an active bull speculation is generally looked forward for by the brokers and other professional speculators, who make it their business to go with the tide. At the commencement of business the stock market was steady at the closing prices of Tuesday, Pacific Mail excepted, which was active and weak, the price declining at the early session of the open Board to 108, under a pressure to sell, influenced to some extent by the unfavorable constructions placed upon the report of the President of the company, just published. At the first regular Board there was a moderate amount of speculative business transacted, but there was no special activity in any stock on the list. The tone of the market was firm, and Pacific Mail recovered on the second call to 109⅜; Milwaukie and St. Paul advanced to 49; Erie was quiet at 72⅛@72¼. The shares of the associated express companies were steady, and Wells & Fargo advanced 1½. Erie closed ⅛ lower than at the same time on Tuesday, Reading ¼, Michigan Southern ½, Cleveland and Pittsburg ¼, Cleveland and Toledo ¼, Northwestern ¼, Pacific Mail 1¼. Erie was ⅛ higher, Rock Island ⅛, Fort Wayne ¼, Milwaukie and St. Paul 2, do. preferred ¼, Western Union Telegraph ¼. Government securities were dull. Coupon Five-twenties of 1864 closed ⅛ higher, Seven-thirties ¼. The State stocks were steady and quiet."

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—"The sales in the Gold-room were at 134@134⅛@133⅞ per cent. The settlement of the day at the Gold Exchange Bank reflected a scarcity of the cash gold, and a small consideration was paid for its use until to-morrow. No doubt a good many sales have been made of gold to be collected from the Treasury after the New Year and the cash gold borrowed for delivery in the meantime. The export demand this week has absorbed thus far all the gold and silver bars received by the last California steamer and over a million in American gold coin. Bills on London are generally held for 110¼ at 60 days by the regular bankers, and 110⅛@110⅜ for short sight. As money continues cheaper in London and Paris at 2 per cent. a year, the short sight rates here are comparatively easier than for 60 day bills. The shipments of specie by the Russia yesterday were $1,082,000, and by the Bremen and Southampton steamer Union, to-day, about $1,000,000."

—The Chicago *Republican* of Monday says:—"Business at the banks to-day ruled dull in consequence of the disagreeable state of the weather. Currency, however, remains close, and the market is still stringent. Prime paper is passed at the banks at 10 per cent. per annum, but inferior grades are discounted on the street at rates equal to 1@2 per cent. per month. Business during the week has been more active, chiefly owing to the demand by the country merchants for holiday goods. The dry goods trade has been particularly brisk for a few days past, and there is a visible improvement in nearly all other branches of mercantile business."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Monday says:—"There was a brisk demand for money on Saturday, and whatever amounts bankers had to loan were readily placed with their depositors on the best of paper, at the current rates, 9@12 per cent., while there was considerable pressure from outside parties of good paper at 15@18 per cent. The supply of currency is gradually increasing, and the working of the market is easier, although rates of interest are fully sustained. The depositories were called upon by the Government for remittances, the policy of the Treasury Department being evidently to keep down the balances in the National Bank depositories."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000	5-20s '64.cp	105¾	1 sh	Girard Bank	55½
$2000	U S 10-40s.cp	101⅝	10 sh	Comw'lth Bk	62½
$2000	Pa 6s, 1 series	104½	12	do	62⅝
$1000	City 6s, N...c&p	99½	20 sh	Reading.....trf.	48⅝
$100	do..New..d b	99½	100	do.........b30	48⅝
$3000	do..N...c&p	99⅝	200	do.........ls	48.31
$500	do.. Old	95¼	200	do.....ls..b60	48⅝
$1800	Pa 5s, '70	99	300	do.........ls	48.31
$10000	Sch N 6s, '82.c&p	70	200	do.........s60	48⅝
$1000	C & A m 6s,'70	96½	100	do	48.31
$1000	Read 6s '70	96⅝	11 sh	Penna R	51⅝
2 sh	Leh N stk	28¾	100 sh	Phil & E.....b5	28⅝
100	do..60ds&i30	29	100	do.....b5wn	28⅝
200	do.....ls..b30	29	100 sh	Ocean Oil	8¾
8 sh	Leh V R sc	40			

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 134@134¼; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112¼@112½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108⅛@108¼; do., 1864, 105⅛@105⅜; do., 1865, 105½@105⅝; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. July, 1867, 108¼@108⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 101⅛@101¼; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 104⅝@104¾; 3d series, 104⅝@104¾; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119·40; May, 1865, 117¼@117¾; August, 1865, 116¼@116¾; September, 1865, 115⅜@115⅞; October, 1865, 115½@115⅞.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881 112¼@112½; old 5-20s, 108@108¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 105⅛@105⅜; do., 1865, 105⅛@105⅜; do., July, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; 10-40s, 101⅛@101¼; 7·30s, June, 104½@104⅝; do., July, 104½@104⅝. Gold, 133⅞@134.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112½; do. 1862, 108@108¼; do., 1864, 105⅛@105⅜; do., 1865, 105⅜@105⅝; do., 1865, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 101⅛@101¼; do. 7·30s, June, 104½@104⅝; do., July, 104½@104⅝; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40; do. December, 1864, 119·40; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116⅛@116⅝; do., September, 1865, 115⅜@115⅝; do., October, 1865, 115⅜@115⅞. Gold, 133⅞@134⅛. Silver, 128@129½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Dec. 27.—The Flour market continues excessively dull, but prices remain without quotable change. There is no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase sparingly; sales of 500 barrels, including superfine, at $7·50@8·25; extras at $8·50@9·50; Northwestern extra family at $9·75@11; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $10·75@12; and fancy brands at $12·75@14, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8·50@8·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is quiet, and there is less inquiry for prime, the offerings of which are small; sales of 1200 bushels red at $2·55@2·55. Rye is unchanged; sales of Pennsylvania at $1·75. Corn is without change; sales of 2000 bushels old yellow at $1·40; 1800 bushels new do. at $1·10@1·20; and 800 bushels old Western mixed at $1·33. Oats are held firmly, with sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 78@80c.

Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Seeds—280 bushels Cloverseed sold at $8 ℔ 64 lbs. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed sells at $2·45@2·50.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........DECEMBER 27.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........44|11 A. M..........48|2 P. M..........55

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque John Matthews, Ingham, Guantanamo, G. W. Bernadou & Bro.
Brig Albert Dewis, Dewis, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Workman & Co.
Brig Ruth, McLearn, Barbados, John R. Rue & Son.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Cornwallis, Allen, 39 days from Liverpool, with mdse. etc., to Peter Wright & Sons.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 20 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 20 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Queen of Scots, hence for Antwerp, is ashore on Maiden Island, above Chester. It is thought she will have to discharge part of her cargo (petroleum) before getting off.

Barque Neversink, Gibson, hence, at Antwerp 11th instant.

Barque Augusta, Klendtworth, hence, at Havre 10th instant.

Barque Istria, hence, at Liverpool 13th inst.

Barque Sommeren, Anderson, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 11th inst.

Barques Luigi, Graf. and Kong Carl, Knudersen, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 12th inst.

Barque Royalist, Tucker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Plymouth 12th inst.

Brig Anna Wellington, Johnson, hence, at Matanzas 12th inst.

Brig Angelia, Brown, hence, at Trinidad 13th inst.

Brig Rifleman, Small, hence, at Gibraltar 3d inst., and remained 5th, waiting orders.

Brig Serene, Hermanns, from Rotterdam for Philadelphia, with a general cargo, was ashore near Calais 12th inst., and an attempt to tow her off did not succeed. She was making much water, and was discharging.

Brig Venus, Bent, hence, at Flushing 12th inst.

Schr C. E. Elmer, Haley, hence, at Cardenas 17th instant.

Schr Rebecca Shepherd, hence for Rotterdam, at Brouwershaven 13th inst., leaky and with loss of foremast.

Schr Amanda M. Flanagan, of and from Philadelphia for Boston, with coal, which arrived at Newport 2d inst., with loss of mainsail, etc., was towed to Providence on Friday. She was anchored below and leaking badly, and would be towed to the railroad wharf at high water and discharged as soon as possible.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Arrived, steamship Atalanta, from London.

PORTLAND, Dec. 27.—The steamship Hibernian, from Londonderry Dec. 13, has arrived.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Arrived, steamship Scotia, Watson, from Liverpool.
Steamship Eagle, Greene, from Havana.
Steamship Bienville, Baker, from New Orleans.
Ship Patrician, Robinson, from Calcutta.
Barque Mozart, Julicher, from Genoa.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Southern Distress.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

That there should be suffering from destitution in the South throughout the year following the close of our civil war, surprised no one. The Rebellion collapsed after the proper season for planting and sowing had passed, and the farmers were most meagrely supplied with implements and animals; so that they grew less than half a crop. Drouth, acting on imperfect shallow tillage, fearfully shortened the crops of 1866, and especially the yield of Indian corn, which is the chief basis of Southern food, whether of bread or meat. But the product of 1867, though impaired by floods, worms, and yellow fever, was thought to be generally good; so that the North now hears with surprise that the South is once more on the brink of famine. The statement is too broad, since Tennessee, Texas, and extensive districts of other States, have food enough; still, there is truth enough in the cry to justify apprehension and provoke inquiry. What are the real causes of existing Southern want? We answer—

I. War. The South devoted all her energies and means, throughout four weary years, to the prosecution of her most unequal struggle. Her able-bodied white males were driven or dragged, almost *en masse*, into the Rebel armies. Heads of families were pounced upon and carried off to the front, with hardly opportunity to bid adieu to their wives. Boys of fifteen and men of fifty-five were swept in. The whites made war their business; the blacks grew food and served in households. Hardly anything was added to the abiding wealth of the country throughout those four years, while stocks of food, clothing, etc., etc., were gradually exhausted. War required all—devoured all.

II. Devastation was rife, especially in the later years. The Rebels burned cotton, rice, sugar, and almost everything else that was combustible, to save them from the Yankees; who burned in turn to preclude its recapture by the Rebels. Fences and other rude wooden structures were extensively consumed for fuel. Buildings were often burned—sometimes necessarily; at others, wantonly. Domestic animals of all kinds were generally "impressed" or swept off by one side or the other. If the South had been full-handed, her industry must have been sadly inefficient since the war. But

III. Able-bodied men were likewise swept. Not less than three hundred thousand Southrons lie in their graves, who, but for the war, would now be in vigorous, effective life. They generally left widows and children, who are unable to work the lands left them or which they tenant, save very inefficiently. These are consequently suffering from want, while the aggregate product of their section is lessened.

We presume that the North has lost as many men in battle as the South did—perhaps more. But ours were abstracted from a population of at least twenty millions, while theirs were drawn from hardly more than six millions (of whites); so that bereavement is far more general in the South than in the North. And though our losses in actual battle may have been the greater, our hospital accommodations and medical service were far superior, and, thanks, in good part, to our Sanitary and Christian Commissions, with the intelligent, real, and wise liberality which persistently sustained them, we saved many lives where the Rebel sick and wounded proved in parallel cases incurable.

IV. Not only during the war, but since the war, our improved implements and machinery have greatly increased the effectiveness of our industry. Ohio and Illinois grow thrice the corn to the hand that the South does, or can, till her planters shall be able and willing to employ the very best labor-saving implements.

V. Industry was never so prevalent among the whites of the South as among those of the North; while slaves, as a rule, do the least amount of work they can do and escape the whip. And the habits formed under the influence of slavery—the aversion to labor instilled by it—is but slowly overcome.

VI. Social anarchy now comes in, to aggravate evils already appalling. The whites and blacks of the South have net yet learned reciprocal confidence. The whites still dream of negro insurrection and outrage, and any moonshine story of a negro conspiracy to plunder and massacre secures their implicit credence. The blacks feel sure that the whites would reenslave them if they could. Hence, they desert the rural districts and throng the cities, where they derive confidence from their numbers and from the presence of Federal authority and force. The fact that the planters fail—often from sheer inability—to pay what the blacks say they have fairly earned, strengthens the blacks in their apprehension that they will have to fight against reënslavement whenever "the Bureau" shall have vanished, leaving them without external protection.

—Most certainly, we do not deny, nor seek to ignore, the alleged indolence and improvidence of the blacks. We suspect that few of them prefer work to play at the same price. They would be a singular race if there were not inveterate drones, idlers, vagrants, and sots among them. We presume they have imbibed from whites the false notion that it is more respectable to get a living by scheming than by work. Yet we have asked quite a number who have conducted extensive business operations in the South, "Have you any trouble as to hands?" and the reply has uniformly been, "None, while we have money to pay each man his wages every Saturday night." And the all but uniform testimony affirms that the blacks work diligently and vigorously. Inability to pay for labor puts the employer in a false position. He is no longer master. He cannot say, "Do this," and see it done; he must negotiate, and palaver, and often entreat, when he should be able to command. A pauper employer is a self-contradiction.

—This article is so long that we must postpone our suggestion of remedies to another.

Tobacco Consumption.

From the N. Y. World.

According to the statistics of taxation, there are annually consumed in the United States about one million cigars, twenty-five million pounds of chewing tobacco, and fourteen million pounds of smoking tobacco. During the last five years seven and a half millions of dollars in taxes were paid on seventy million pounds of smoking tobacco of domestic manufacture. Of the various forms of chewing tobacco, fifteen and a quarter million pounds were returned in the fiscal year 1863; over thirty-nine million pounds in 1864; twenty-two and a half million pounds in 1866; and a little more than twenty-five million pounds in 1867. Upon this entire quantity the government reaped a tax of some forty millions of dollars—not so much by five and a quarter millions as France estimated for, on the sale of tobacco, in the budget for one year, 1865.

It is apparent that a generous addition must be made to these estimates of the quantity of tobacco manufactured and consumed in this country. The number of cigars reported for taxation is in the ratio of say fifteen cigars per capita per annum, for all consumers. This alone is indicative of immense fraud. Imported cigars are, of course, to be taken into consideration, for these are not borne on the returns—paying duty in another branch of the revenue; but these cannot swell the total much, since the present virtually prohibitive tariff has largely driven foreign cigars from the market. Some brands of foreign cigars are entirely out the market, as was represented to Congress last year by the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, when he stated that the invoice cost of the variety commonly known as "Swiss Cigars" is six dollars and a half per thousand, and the total impost twenty-seven and a quarter dollars, which is equivalent to an ad valorem tax of four hundred and nineteen per cent., making the market price here over forty-seven dollars in currency.

Experts have estimated that fully as much fraud is committed in tobacco as in whisky, of which perhaps only twenty per cent. pays the tax. But in the absence of such direct evidence pertaining to tobacco as that which we possess in regard to whisky, this calculation may be erroneous. We believe it not unreasonable, however, to say that not more than half the taxable tobacco in the United States has ever paid the tax, and of cigars alone not more than one-fourth. From which it appears that the Government is annually swindled out of at least double its receipts, and that tobacco consumers are shamefully cheated. While the latter are charged high prices on the plea of the heavy tax, the Government reaps no benefit therefrom, and the dealer complacently places the sum of the tax in his pocket, added to the regular profit on the cost of the article. That this is done all over the land—and nowhere more than in this city—is notorious to all who are conversant, even superficially, with revenue matters.

Negro Supremacy in Hayti—Salnave a Specimen Brick.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We published yesterday a short letter from a correspondent at Port-au-Prince, the capital of the negro Republic of Hayti, which furnished us a more graphic picture of the delightful state of things in that happy land of negro supremacy than we have had for a very long time from any other historian. Salnave, President, an unadulterated negro of the Congo breed, a hideous savage in a photograph, and a horrible barbarian in his actions, is engaged in a ferocious struggle against a horde of conspirators who are resolved to pull him down. The man whom he by a revolutionary movement displaced—Geffrard, a mulatto—was an intelligent, educated, amiable, and polished man—far too much for the unwashed Africans constituting the bulk of the African people. Salnave, more ferocious than Soulouque, seems determined at least that if he is to fall it shall not be from the amiable weaknesses and indulgences of Geffrard. Salnave, in fact, is a model imitator of the model African King of Dahomey.

It appears that the Cacos (whatever they may be) have gradually gained strength on the frontiers of St. Domingo, and have retaken Fort Biasson, driving Salnave's troops before them amid great rejoicings; that, alarmed by these reverses, Salnave had embarked on board a steamer, with a large body of Haytien savages from the interior known as the Piquets, who were used by Soulouque in his reign for the most murderous purposes; that they were not allowed to land at the capital on account of their nakedness; that all the weapons they carried were cutlasses, and all the food they required was sugar-cane. This brings these Haytien negro savages about as near the status of the gorilla as anything of the *genus homo* discovered by Du Chaillu in Equatorial Africa. We see, in the employment of these creatures by this model negro Salnave something of those peculiar ameliorations of negro society resulting from negro supremacy.

In the absence of Salnavè from his capital the Government had been left in charge of General Ulysse—probably so named after the world-renowned Ulysses S. Grant, but a black horse of a totally different color. This negro Ulysse, it appears, is the butcher who did Soulouque's bloody work whenever his services were wanted. He must be a fearful barbarian in his way, when the opponents of his policy in the Legislature, to escape his clutches, had sought the protection of the British Consulate. He seems, likewise, to be a full believer of the doctrine of negro superiority, from an order which he had issued requiring every white woman to rise and salute his ebony highness while passing by their verandas. The peaceably inclined inhabitants of Port-au-Prince were in fear at any moment of having those brutal naked savages from the interior let loose upon them like dogs, should Salnave take offense or become disappointed.

And this is negro supremacy as now illustrated in Hayti, where the generous soil produces enough for the negro's subsistence without labor, and where the never-failing tropical climate relieves him of all the expenses required on the mainland for clothing. Considering the naturally indolent nature of the negro, Hayti ought to be a sort of African paradise; but the whole history of that African settlement since the first rising of its blacks for the abolition of slavery is only a record of the inevitably downward tendencies of the negro back again to African barbarism, if left to himself. What, then, is his manifest destiny in our Southern States under the new dispensation, if established, of negro supremacy, it is not difficult to guess. His natural indolence will carry him to the point of starvation, the pangs of starvation will drive him to rapine and bloodshed, and then will follow his bloody extermination. This is the moral conveyed to us from the ripening fruits of negro supremacy in Hayti.

The Dent-Grant Letter.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Dent letter, purporting to give Genera Grant's views and wishes about a nomination for the Presidency, was first published in the New York correspondence of the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*. It was promptly repudiated by General Dent as a forgery, and we have once or twice called on the *Courier's* correspondent for an explanation of its authorship. In response we get from him the following, which we copy from the *Courier* of the 23d:—

> "NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—It appears that the letter published exclusively in the *Courier*, giving Gen. Grant's views on the Presidential question, has not only been read everywhere with great interest, but has been the subject of some ill-tempered remarks in several Republican journals. It may possibly not have suited the wishes of some politicians in certain quarters that the letter should at all leak out, but that certainly is no reason why they should find fault with those who only desire to furnish matters of record as valuable information to an interested public. The New York *Times* denies that Gen. Grant wrote said letter, which denial is entirely superfluous—your correspondent never having stated that that gentleman wrote the now famous letter. Others again state that Gen. Grant's brother-in-law did not write it, and by confusing, apparently with a purpose, everything in relation to this matter, endeavor to make the public believe, then one thing, then the other.
>
> "I am not acquainted with the Grant family, but I know that General Dent is not the brother-in-law, but the father-in-law of the General. Who the person is who signed the initial D. to the letter which accidentally came under my notice, and which has since created such widespread speculations, I do not know, but General Grant does; and the latter has not denied, and cannot deny the views expressed in said letter."

This correspondent thus denies having ever stated that General Dent was the author of the etter in question. Here is what he did say:—

> "It now turns out that the Grant meeting on Wednesday evening last was gotten up by the personal friends of the General, who, in a very dexterous manner, succeeded in heading off the conservative Republican Committee, who had engaged the hall for the same purpose a week later. When this became known, the General's friends in this city and Washington set about the work. The meeting then was held, not only with the full knowledge of General Grant, but it also had his consent. In confirmation of this I give the following letter of General Grant's brother-in-law (General Dent, a member of the General's staff) to a friend in this city, who was very active in obtaining signatures for the call:"—

This is quite enough on that point. It convicts the correspondent of a distinct an unequivocal—misstatement. He *did* attribute the letter to General Dent. He now says that the letter "came accidentally under his notice"—and that he does not know who signed the initial D. to it." We beg leave to doubt this statement. He certainly knows from whom he received the letter, and he knows also whether the initial D. was signed to it then or not. And as he himself stated that it was from "General Dent, brother-in-law of General Grant," he ought to know also from whom he received that bit of information.

Somebody has evidently fabricated a letter attributing certain political opinions to General Grant, and pretending, in order to give them importance in the public mind, that it was written by a near relative of the General and a member of his staff. The *Courier's* correspondent stands in this predicament:—He is either the person who did all this himself, or else he has been made the tool or accomplice of the person who really did it. We know of nobody else who is half as much interested in being relieved from this dilemma as he is himself, and no amount of equivocation or of political slurs upon other persons can aid him in the slightest degree.

The device of resorting to inventions and forgeries of this sort, and trying to pass them off as proofs of superior newspaper enterprise has been pretty thoroughly exhausted. Newspapers and their correspondents are held to a somewhat more rigid responsibility than they used to be. A journal which pretends to any standing, and expects to be believed, damages itself very decidedly by resorting to so stale and so unscrupulous a trick for catching public attention and exciting public curiosity. The papers which have gained a reputation for this sort of enterprise have ceased to be relied upon in the slightest degree for intelligence, and are read only out of the curious craving for something startling, whether true or false, which always pervades every active, wide-awake community.

We would suggest to the *Courier's* correspondent thas he does not consult his real interest as a journalist by attempting to mystify so plain a matter as this.

Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Seven.

From the N. Y. Nation.

If we were asked to give the year which is just ending a name which should indicate its leading characteristic with some approach to accuracy, we should call it a year of disenchantment. Of course it has been remarkable for many other, and perhaps better things; but the thing for which it has been most remarkable has been the number and magnitude of illusions that have perished in it. It has witnessed a process in politics somewhat analogous to that which the year 1863 witnessed in the war. Up to that year there lingered in the popular mind a faith which, however mischievous, it was hard altogether to avoid admiring, that the nation's salvation would be effected by some heaven-born general, some man sprung from the people, and able to manage armies and win battles without the aid either of social training or practical experience, or any of the other slow and unromantic processes by which men in the Old World win their way to greatness.

It could not be, people felt, that in such a country which raised twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre, and doubled its population every twenty-five years, generals could not be produced when they were wanted without the cumbrous aid of military academies, or that, when battalions were needed for the field, citizens as intelligent and well educated as ours would have to measure so many inches round the chest, and have to learn to march and wheel and obey painfully and laboriously like European peasants. Horace Greeley retained nearly to the close of the war the belief which most people cherished during the first two years, that what was needed to bring the unhappy business to an end was simply a mighty rising of indignant farmers each armed with a musket and intent on getting to Richmond. The truth dawned on people at last. Science in the end asserted its sway, as it always does in the affairs of men, in the long run. The warriors who went forth from every State in command of great legions without other knowledge of war than what they had got from popular histories, were slowly but surely brought to nought. Many a volunteer by beginning low acquired an education in the field which at last fitted him for high positions; but nearly everybody who went out fancying that all he needed to make him a general was the Governor's commission and the blessing of his fellow-citizens, found that he was mistaken. The plotting and planning, the combining and organizing, had after all to be done by the much-abused, much-despised West Pointers. No Cromwell came out of the counting-house or the farm, and if he had he would not have found a Rupert to ride over. He would have broken both heart and head against Lee's and Johnson's bayonets.

We have had an experience somewhat similar in the political field since the war closed. Nothing could persuade many of the radical leaders during the year 1866 that there was anything governmental which a majority in Congress could not accomplish. The task they set before themselves was nothing less than the remodelling of Southern society on their own theory of right; and not simply this, but of doing it through the instrumentality of a majority in Congress merely, and without reference to the opinions or feelings of people out of doors. Now, the problem which meets every statesman is not the realization of his ideal, because this is impossible, but the persuasion of his fellows into accepting his ideal as something desirable. The American people, in short, have to be legislated for not as if they were all they ought to be, but exactly as they are. On the question of negro suffrage, on the negro question generally, in fact, there is a vast amount of stupid, unreasoning prejudice and ignorance. But the reason why men are difficult to govern is that they are prejudiced. If men were all highly instructed and had no prejudices at all, it would be as easy to rule them as to make impressions on wax. Even despots cannot drive them along without reference to their habits, traditions, and weaknesses. To get them to believe even with common justice or common honesty, to bear with any restraint whatever on their passions and appetites, there are but two instruments, force and conviction. In a free country there is no place for the one; everything must be done by the other. It is not enough to secure a majority in Congress, and hurry bills through. Your bills must be such as will stand the test of discussion, as will commend themselves to the popular eye, jaundiced though it be, as statesmanlike and wise; and in your mode of recommending them and getting them passed you must play the advocate and not the master.

This is an old story—as old as the world. It may seem extraordinary that it should have been forgotten; and yet when we came out of the war it seemed to be almost forgotten. Pascal has a pleasant saying, that Plato and and Aristotle were a pair of good, sensible men, who felt when they were writing on politics that they were in reality drawing up regulations for the government of a madhouse, the lunatics, of course, having no voice in the matter, and not being entitled to any. Some of those politicians who profess the profoundest respect for the will of the people have, in the reconstruction process, acted very much as if they were of Pascal's way of thinking with regard to the nature of the part played in public affairs by themselves. The past year has effectually waked them up from their delusion. They have now to confess what a year ago it was impossible to get them to believe, that finding out what is right is only a small part of a politician's duties, that the larger part consists in persuading people to agree with him. They have learned, moreover, that departures from the regular course of law and justice almost invariably prove a two-edged sword. A good many of the prominent Republicans who have since clamored most loudly against Mr. Johnson's usurpations were violently opposed to calling Congress together at the close of the war. They then wanted the President himself to reconstruct with a high hand; it was only when they found he would not reconstruct in the right way that they fell back on Congress, which was then, and has never ceased to be, the rightful source of all legislation. We hope the lesson of the late crisis will never again be forgotten.

Moreover, we have learnt within the last year that nothing in a Government like this is ever gained by stifling discussion. It is what men think, and not what they say that makes mischief; and when legislative measures of such importance and complexity as those which have been before the country during the past two years are under consideration, there can hardly be too much discussion. They can hardly be too carefully drawn or have too many holes picked in them before they are passed, and the opposition, instead of being gagged, ought to be encouraged to speak out its mind. With regard to legislation more than to any other work of life is Burke's observation true, that "our antagonist is our helper." Mr. Stevens and the majority last winter could not be persuaded of this. Provided the object of a measure were good, provided it were intended to protect loyal men and punish Rebels, they seem to have firmly held that the less discussion there was about its provisions after it left the committee, the better. Debate was stopped, therefore, by every device known to parliamentary tactics. The "previous question" was used with a lavishness and unscrupulousness never before witnessed, although the smallness of the Democratic representation as compared to the size of the Democratic party in the country gave the minority peculiar claims to a patient hearing. It got no hearing at all. The result has been that the Reconstruction bill was so badly drawn, and so full of holes, that it has had to be twice amended. Moreover, the moderate Rebublicans have been disgusted and alienated, and the Democrats intensely exasperated, and the elections all over the country are not only lost, but Messrs. Stevens and Boutwell have been seen within a few days crushed and silenced by that very "previous question" which a year ago they thought such an invaluable weapon. It is not often that one witnesses in the political arena so marked a case of poetic justice.

There has, moreover, during the past year been a great awakening from financial delusions. We could name a good many prominent men who, during the war, were amongst the loudest in making light of the national debt, and are now amongst the loudest in dwelling on its burdensomeness. The country sees, and, we believe, profits by seeing, some of those who delighted in telling people who had money to lend how many ways we had of paying our debts in gold and silver without trouble or inconvenience, now chuckling with delight over the new plan of paying them off in paper. It sees, too, thousands who, two years ago, laughed at the idea that we should ever have to groan under our debt like the *effete* nations of Europe, now deliberately proposing to get rid of it by means of which the poorest and most degraded European nations would be ashamed. The past year has made it very clear that the laws of human nature and the laws of political economy, which are based upon them, are much the same in America as elsewhere, and that the burdens of life have to be supported by much the same helps and appliances.

It may seem from the foregoing as if we had done nothing during the year but become sensible of past errors, and that there is in this little or no progress. If politics be, however, as its wisest masters hold it to be, an empirical art, becoming sensible of past errors is simply a synonym for the acquisition of new light, by which we can walk more steadily and securely in the future. Looking at the matter in this way, the mistakes of the last four years have been lessons of the highest value. They have supplied what more than all else was needed to make the national life and national progress what they ought to be. The unbroken prosperity which the country had enjoyed down to 1860, with little or no trouble to statesmen, had done much to depreciate knowledge; the trials through which we have been passing ever since have exalted it as nothing else could have done. In fact—and we admit that the reflection seems somewhat depressing—the history of moral and political progress, if examined closely, will be found thus far to consist mainly in the detection and exposure of delusions and fallacies; it is only in the natural sciences that we can be said to have opened up new fields of truth. In the present condition of the world, the political reformer is simply a sort of scavenger whose duty it is to remove mud and rubbish. To the man of science falls the seemingly finer task of digging after concealed treasures. But the aim of the politician is, after all, as noble a one as the laborer can desire. He who sees social and political abuses perish under his hands knows that he hastens the reign of "nobler manners and of purer laws," and he who does this is engaged in the highest work the world has to offer. There were never so many men engaged in it as at this moment. There are more this year than last; there were more last year than the year before. We never hear of a wrong or delusion that we do not see ten men assailing it, for the one who ever assailed it before. There is no field of human activity, too, in which men are so active, and there has never been a time in which to labor in it zealously brought with it so much honor.

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

In the Land is now Possessed by

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

Nos. 218 and 220 South FRONT Street,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOU TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, in Bond, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Li Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouse, as parties may elect.

What Radicalism Has Done.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The telegraph informs us that General Ord has not only sent Colonel Gillem to Washington to represent to the President and Secretary of War the starving condition of a large number of negroes in Mississippi, and the absolute necessity of provision being made for them; but has also issued an order which implies that the negroes owe their suffering condition to their refusal to work last summer. The General has given formal orders that all freedmen who are able will be required to earn their support during the coming year, and to go to work upon the best terms that can be procured, even should it furnish a support only, and thus prevent them becoming a burden to the Government; and that freedmen who can but will not earn a livelihood when employment can be procured will lay themselves liable to arrest and punishment as vagrants.

Before they were emancipated, negro paupers were unknown. Every slave had a home and a master to feed him and his children. The sick, the aged, and the young were all well cared for. Now, left to themselves, thousands of these same negroes are in danger of starving. The mere recital of these facts should open the eyes of the negroes who are told, and of the Yankee schoolmarms who tell them, that they had to work for nothing while they were slaves, and that their late masters owe them wages even now. The facts show that the negroes do not earn enough to keep themselves out of the poor-house, and therefore prove that slave labor is, as most Yankees contend, dearer than free labor.

We suppose that never before in the history of the world was there a country, so nearly ruined as this fair Southern land has been by the meddling fanaticism of New England. Both the whites and the blacks have been incalculably injured. The blacks have been deprived of good masters, comfortable quarters, food, raiment, and medical attendance, and converted into paupers. The whites have been deprived of good servants, and been surrounded in their stead by wandering mobs of rogues, thieves, vagabonds, and paupers, among whom no man can live and prosper. New England herself is beginning to feel the effects of her ruinous policy, and will before many years find that she has indeed destroyed her own best market. Boston has already been deprived of the benefits of the Cunard steamers, which hereafter will not stop at that port. Many of the New England factories are idle, and many more of them will soon be; and year by year that detested region will sink lower and lower in the scale of adversity. The curses she has heaped upon us will return home to roost. She will learn when it is too late that she was a fool as well as a hypocrite and knave. She is doomed, as "Yank,, wrote to us from Boston, to poverty and want. The South must necessarily be prosperous before many years shall have passed over, unless, indeed, the negro is to acquire supremacy among us—a fate which, at any rate, is not impending over Virginia or North Carolina. Her natural advantages are such that if the whites are allowed to maintain their supremacy she must become rich and happy. But New England is a land of sterility. The whole six States did not raise as much wheat in 1850 as did the county of Loudoun, in Virginia. She maintains her population by manufactures. These manufactures she sold before the war to the people of the South, and during the war to the general Government. Now she has few customers in the Seuth, and the Government needs no shoes, blankets, uniforms, guns, knapsacks, or any of the other thousands of articles which were needed while war was flagrant. Her fishing bounties cannot hereafter be relied upon. Protective tariffs will hereafter be denied her. Her bonds will be taxed. Her sons will be driven out of at least half the offices which they now hold. She will find no sympathy from the reconstructed South, and none from the plundered West. Our day of tribulation is now—her's will come soon enough. How much sympathy she will deserve may be easily calculated when it is remembered that but for her the twelve millions of people who inhabit the Southern States would to-day be the richest and the happiest upon the face of the globe.

The Told Tale.

From the N. Y. Independent.

The year passes away like a tale that is told. Nay, a tale that is told may be told again; but a year that has been lived cannot be lived again. Gone once, it is gone forever. So, another year is going, and almost gone. Whoso has any business with its remaining days, let him make haste; the unopenable books are soon to be shut; the unalterable record is soon to be sealed.

What has been the year's history? It can never be written. A nation's annals of a thousand years are compassed within a thousand pages. How little is told by historians; how much remains untold! Here and there a great battle; here and there a new-born State; here and there an angry revolution; here and there a dynasty quenched like a star. This is the substance of that dignified literature which most men call history, but which Macaulay, the greatest of historians, called "a nurse's tale."

What changes a year makes in human society! What cradles! What wedding feasts! What graves! Cunning are the works of those two artificers, Life and Time! More cunning still are the miracles of those two greater masters, Death and Eternity!

Who can count the sins, the follies, the vanities of one man's life for one year? How many slips of tongue and pen! How many crooked paths, instead of the one straight and narrow way! How much daily human selfishness, instead of the Lord's perpetual self-abnegation! Grim, solemn, and terrible is the testimony against man which the flying years go bearing with rapid wing towards the Judgment Day. God pity us all!

But who would bring back the departing year? All men would gladly add another year to their lives; yet no man would care to live over again any former year. "The past time of our life sufficeth us." With most men the happiest, the safest, the best part of their lives is that which they have already lived, and shall not live again. But human life, by God's grace, ought to grow better and better, not worse and worse. What daily prayer and what nightly watching should fill the Christian's allotted time on earth.

The old year passes into remembrance; the new, into duty. Cast backward the casual glance, but bend forward the steady gaze. The greatest of human achievements is the making of Christian character. But this is more than a human achievement. It requires the co-working both of man and God. He who builds without God builds in vain. At this meditative season, let men self-question their plans, their motives, their ambitions; to learn for themselves whether their hearts are in profitable partnership with God's peace.

May the new year bring us more zeal for work; more singleness of consecration; more devoutness of spiritual life; more humbleness before the Cross; more aspiration towards the Crown!

The "Man and Brother" in Hayti.

From the St. Louis Republican.

How blacks can conduct a Government and hold dominion appears in the way they carry on in Hayti, where our sable brethren are setting an example which may even teach a new lesson in tyranny to the majority in our Congress. In that island, which enjoys the bliss of a black government, Salnave, who lately rose in rebellion against and drove out Geffrard, has his quarrel with the Haytien Congress. One of the bones of contention was General Montez, who was a rebel, or something of that sort. Montez, having been secured, was imprisoned, and, as our readers may have noticed, was put to death in a manner worthy of the traditions of Congo and the coast of Guinea. Montez was murdered by his jailer, by authority of Salnave. At first, *a la Africaine*, poison was mixed with his food, but, being too slow in its operation to satisfy the eagerness of his slayers, the jailor was ordered to smother Montez, which attempt failing, he was finally stabbed, and his skull pierced with a chisel. These operations, as might be expected, finally ended him. His body was delivered to his friends "bootless and shirtless, on boards," while it is charged on Salnave that he, in order to instigate the people against Congress, who had, for some reason, shown some sympathy with Montez, plied the "colored sovereigns" freely with rum. To give another African touch to the horror a brother of Montez is, by one account, said to have been chained to the bed of his brother while the murder was going forward; and, according to all accounts, was chained in the same dungeon, where he was compelled to witness the bloody deed, without any power to prevent it.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, has moved in Congress that none but blacks be sent to represent this country in the black States with which we have diplomatic relations. Probably, if we are to continue to maintain such relations, the discrimination proposed by the member in respect to the color of such people as we send to them is a very proper one. But why not end the relation?

Somewhat Alarmed.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The healthy influence of the action of the people in the late elections is being manifested in Congress in a variety of ways. In common with the conservative press we have constantly protested against the scandalous and profligate use of the public money by the radical Congress; but those protestations have produced little effect upon Congress itself. Since the people have spoken, however, we see that Congress is not invulnerable. That body is evidently alarmed at the recent manifestations of popular indignation. The radical politicians had been led to believe that they could do as they pleased, squander money without limit, play the tyrant and expel States from the Union, and the people would sustain them in all their proceedings. But the late elections have disturbed this dream of security. In nothing is this more manifest than in some observations contained in the report recently made by Senator Sherman, from the Finance Committee. In that report he uses the following language:—

> "The vague and indefinite appropriations of money by Congress, growing out of the vast expenditures during the war, cannot longer be continued without the utter destruction of the national credit or such an increase of our taxes as will bring back to these halls new faces and new names. It is idle to disguise the fact that the increase of our extraordinary expenses and weight of taxes have alarmed the people."

This is the first evidence of serious thought at retrenchment that we have seen from the radicals in Congress; and we seriously doubt whether we should have seen this, if the people had not spoken as they have recently done. The idea of "new faces and new names" in "these halls" seems to have quickened the perceptions of the radicals, and we sincerely congratulate the people that it has done so.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS met yesterday afternoon. *Select Branch*—Presiding Spering in the chair. An invitation from the committee of Fenians having in charge the funeral memorial proposed to take place on New Year's Day was accepted. The ordinance appropriating $136,900 for the support of Girard College for 1868 was passed. The bill merging the Departments of Markets and Wharves and Landings with that of City Property was amended to take effect on January 1, 1868, instead of February 13, and was then passed. The Law Committee reported an ordinance creating the Department of the City Carpenter, providing for a carpenter at a salary of $3000, a clerk at $1200, and messenger at $800, was postponed. The bill from Common Council providing that all warrants presented at the City Treasurer's office shall be stamped with the date and number, and to be afterwards paid in rotation, was laid over under the rules. The following bills from Common Council were read:—Allowing Company B, Fire Zouaves, the use of the hall over the Kensington Water Works for drill purposes. Transferring $8000 to the city ice-boat trustees. Instructing the Committee on Poor, relative to the employment of pauper labor to remove the snow and ice from the footways of the city property. These were concurred in. The ordinance relative to placing stoves in the new court house, instead of the present heating apparatus, was postponed, the contractors insisting that the heaters were improperly managed, and that they could make the heat satisfactory. The bill appropriating $904,773·80 for the support of the Police Department for 1868 was taken up. A motion to strike out the item of $10,000 for the building of a new station-house was not agreed to. The bill was passed finally.

Common Branch.—The supplementary bill from Select Council, fixing the salary of the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers at $3000, and requesting further legislation to aid the Commission in the work assigned them, was amended, the salary being fixed at $2000, and one of the sections in reference to fees stricken out. The bill then passed. The bills from Select Council, authorizing the mining of coal on the land of the Girard estate, and to make an appropriation out of the income of the Girard estate, were called up and concurred in. The subject of a paid fire department was then taken up, and the majority and minority reports were read. The first report contends for a paid department, while the latter recommends the creation of a commission to manage and control the present system. The consideration of this subject was indefinitely postponed. A bill making a new election division in the Twenty-sixth Ward was passed. Adjourned.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY of Pennsylvania, for the relief of distressed Germans held its one hundred and third annual session yesterday, at the Hall of the Society, in Seventh street, near Chesnut, Mr. William J. Horstmann, the President, presiding. Quite a large attendance of the members were present. The annual reports of the Board of Managers, Treasurer, Librarian, Agent, School Committee, Historical Committee, and Special Building Committee were read and adopted. The reports are quite voluminous, embracing much interesting matter. A number of new members were elected, and the election of officers for the ensuing year was held, resulting as follows:—

President—William J. Horstmann.
Vice President—Lorenz Herbert.
Secretaries—J. Hein and A. Kusenberg.
Solicitor—F. Heyer.
Treasurer—L. Grosshoff.
Directors—George Doll, Joseph Kinike, Joseph M. Reichard, E. Schafer, Frederick Steeb, and Jacob Zaun.

—General Sherman has received as a present the silver bull's-eye watch carried by the Roger Sherman who signed the Declaration of Independence.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.......7 23 MOON RISES....... 6 31
SUN SETS.......4 39 HIGH WATER....... 2 41

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEORGE N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELER, D. C. MCCAMMON, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 11
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Bellona	London	New York	Dec. 14
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Dec. 17
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 18
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 18
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 18
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 19
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 21
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 21
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 21
FOR EUROPE.			
Belgian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 28
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 28
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Atalanta	New York	London	Dec. 28
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Dec. 28
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 29
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 1
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 28
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 31
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 31
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Jan. 7
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr M. & E. Henderson, Price, Cienfuegos, S. & W. Welsh.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Sea Eagle, Wilson, 20 days from Demarara, with sugar and molasses to Thos Wattson & Sons.
Brig W. Creevy, Haley, from Providence, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Southerner, Crowell, from New York, with barley to order.
Schr Hannah Little, Godfrey, from Newbern, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr John Johnson, McBride, from Portsmouth.
Schr M. E. Smith, Smith, from New London.
Steamer Decatur, Young, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Thomas Cochran, King, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 9th inst., and was off Point Lynas at 11½ P. M.
Ship La Gloire, Beckwith, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 9th inst.
Ship Pontecorvo, Dahl, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 10th inst.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston 25th instant.
Steamship Alliance, Kelly, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Barque David Nichols Devereux, from Bangor, Me., for Philadelphia, was spoken 23d inst., lat. 40 30, long. 72 20. Reported having been blown off the coast three times; lost and split sails. Was supplied with bread and potatoes by the Presto, at New York.
Barque Lord Byron, Emberton, from London for Philadelphia, was in the Downs 8th inst., detained for salvage services.
Brig George Amos, Maris, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 24th inst.
Brig W. Barnes, from Philadelphia for Matanzas (so reported), was spoken 9th inst. lat. 32 21, long 72 30.
Brig Serene, Hermanns, for Philadelphia, cleared at Rotterdam 5th inst.
Brig Ella P. Stewart, Holland, hence, at Port Spain 1st inst.
Schr Zeyla, Howes, hence at Port Spain 8th ult.
Schr John Stocker, Bright, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 24th inst.
Schr J. C. Thompson, Vanzant, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 20th inst.
Schrs Millard Fillmore, Chase, and M. E. Amsden, Smith, hence for Boston, at New York 24th inst.
Schr J. Lancaster, Williams, hence for Newport, at New York 24th inst.
Schrs S. Washburn, Cummins, hence for New Haven and H. W. Benedict, Case, hence for Greenwich, at New York 24th inst.
Schr Montezuma, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, at Newport 23d inst.
Schr F. W. Johnson, Maris, from Wilmington, N. C., for Philadelphia, with naval stores, at Fortress Monroe yesterday.
Schr F. B. Colton, Robinson, of Philadelphia, at Boston yesterday from Wilmington, N. C., with loss of deck load.
Schr D. S. Siner, Butler, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst.
Steamtug Archibald Getty, Brown, hence, at Savannah 23d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The local Government at St. Thomas has given notice that the Lighthouse on Mohlenfels Battery, St. Thomas' Island, having been damaged by the hurricane on the 29th October, the light previously exhibited therefrom cannot be shown, and that due notice will be given of its re-establishment.

Also that during the time the usual light is extinguished one from a lantern will be hoisted.

GREAT REDUCTION,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
IN OIL PAINTINGS,
CHROMOS, AND
ENGRAVINGS.
MANTEL AND PIER
LOOKING GLASSES,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

NEW ART GALLERY,
F. BOLAND & CO.,
11 1 2m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

ISAAC B. EVANS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
Naval Stores and Soaps
NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS,
WILD RASPBERRIES,
PEACHES,
PLUMS
TOMATOES IN GLASS JARS AND CANS
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14] WALNUT AND EIGHTH STS.

NEW FRUIT.

Double and Single Crown, Layer, Seedless, and Santana RAISINS.
CURRANTS, CITRON ORANGES,
PRUNES, FIGS, ALMONDS, ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
1 17{rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

BLANK BOOKS.

HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED FOR BLANK BOOKS.
BY THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,
No. 339 CHESNUT Street,
Blank Book Manufacturers, Steam Power Printers, and Stationers.

A full assortment of BLANK BOOKS AND COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY constantly on hand. 1 4 mwfim

BOARDING.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING

Central location. No. 1121 GIRARD Street, west of Eleventh, above Chesnut street. A handsome second story front room, unfurnished, now vacant.

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

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PART I.
1. Procession of Priests from Athalia.....Mendelssohn
2. Overture—"Egmont".......Beethoven
3. Air—He was Despised and Rejected" from the Messiah.......Handel
MADAME ELISA LUMLEY.
4. "Zug der Frauen" from Lohengrin.......Wagner
5. "Evening Song".......Schumann

PART II.
1. Overture—"Oberon".......Weber
2. Solo for French Horn—"Berceuse".......Lubeck
MR. KUESTENMACHER.
3. Larghetto, from Second Symphony.......Beethoven
4. Recitative and Aria—"Che faro senza Euridice," Gluck
MADAME ELISA LUMLEY.
5. "Marche des Flambeaux".......Meyerbeer
6. Hymn—"Old Hundred".......Luther
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CINDERELLA;
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Produced with new scenery, 200 new costumes,
THREE PRINCIPAL DANCERS,
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A BALLET OF 75 YOUNG LADIES.
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The whole to conclude with a
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MOST BEAUTIFUL FAIRY DREAM
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when she will appear as LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE, in C. W. Tayleure's moral drama of
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MONDAY NEXT—LIGHT AT LAST.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

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L. V. TUNISON & CO.......Proprietor
TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF SANTA CLAUS,
On Wednesday, and on every evening thereafter till further notice.
MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL!
Santa Claus! Santa Claus!! Santa Claus!!!
A NEW SPECTACLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
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ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF TOYS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED.
First appearance of
JOHNNY MACK,
THE CELEBRATED ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN.
Together with all the other celebrities of this mammoth troupe.
MATINEE CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON,
at 2 o'clock.
FRIDAY EVENING, December 27,
BENEFIT OF WILLIAM ALLEN.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8,
Admission 25, 50, and 75 cents. Boxes, $5.

HAVE COME.
The far-famed, original, and only
MORRIS BROTHERS' MINSTRELS,
AT CONCERT HALL, MONDAY EVENING, Dec 23, and EVERY EVENING during the week. Also, A GRAND MATINEE ON CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock.
BILLY MORRIS, the People's Comedian, with an entirely new entertainment, entitled
A TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Doors open at ¾ to 7. To commence at ¾ to 8.
Box Office open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. for the sale of secured seats. CHAS. A. MORRIS, Manager. 12 18 9t

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EVERY EVENING
THIS WEEK.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
HANLON BROTHERS, HARRY GURR,
ETHARDO.
The Educated Poodles, Miniature Circus, New Pantomime.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Matinee prices, 50 and 25 cents.
Evening prices, $1, 75, 50 and 25 cents.

CARL SENTZ'S
ORCHESTRAL MATINEES,
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON,
At 3½ o'clock,
IN HORTICULTURAL HALL.
Violinist, WM. STILL, Jr.—Jupiter Symphony.
Package of Four Tickets for One Dollar.
Single Tickets, 50 cents.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 11 29tf

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1867.

The True Policy of the Republican Party.

In a Republic like ours, each day brings some new development, so that any political party which attempts to anchor to certain policies will fall behind the times, and merit and receive defeat. The truth of this statement is too well exemplified by the history of the Union, but is to be applied now with fourfold force, as the present age is emphatically one of advancement. The Republican party was founded as the party of progress. It has so far not only kept pace with the rapid development of new ideas, but has frequently gone ahead of its contemporaries, and sustained defeat on that account. At present the future merits the most careful consideration; and the intellect of the wise and prudent of our statesmen should be devoted to the discussion of what kind of policy it is best in the coming year to pursue. There are two classes of extremists in our ranks who threaten on either hand to engulf us. If we avoid the Charybdis of one we are liable to be wrecked on the Scylla of the other. In one of these are unswerving fanatics. We do not use the words in any derogatory sense, but because they exactly express our meaning. This class are ready to sacrifice everything to their honest convictions. They are eminently sincere and truthful, but lack one great quality—discretion. They would have us press the issue of negro suffrage in the Northern States, and incorporate in our Chicago platform a plank emphatically in favor of universal suffrage, North and South. "We would rather be beaten on this track than succeed on any other," say they. And we respect them for their frankness. But it seems to us but a poor judgment which would warrant any such policy. Why sacrifice great good by immediate precipitation? Is it not more consistent with duty to temporize and save the structure we have reared, rather than risk all by endeavoring to gain an end which, although all of us desire it, is not necessarily immediate in its success? The other class who endanger our success is the one which is composed of all the male old women of the party—the timorous, easily frightened, and nerveless portion who are ever ready to make a goblin out of a cow, and make an infernal machine out of a magic lantern. This class would have us retrace our steps. They would "throw the negro overboard," as they express it. "Why," they ask, "should we lose our power for the sake of the nigger?" And, terrified at the result of the late elections, they would undo what has been done, sacrifice principle to policy, and seek in flight safety from overthrow. For such as these our feelings are mingled pity and contempt.

Between the two opposing factions stands the great bone and sinew of the Republican party, the vast mass of our thinking and intelligent citizens, who never allow their enthusiasm to overcome their reason, or their terror to put to flight their principles. On these rests the great hope of the continued triumph of our party. They will act wisely, but not cowardly; they will act according to principle, but not madly. For such as these we speak. We see no good cause for any further agitation at present of the question of negro suffrage. By this we do not mean that we should give up our declared opinions, or that we should retrace one of the steps we have taken. But the combination of events shows us that we can gain nothing and may lose much by persistency at present. In the South the progress of reconstruction is happily being carried ont. The wheels of government are beginning to move. The prospects of their being fully in motion in the course of the next twelve months are excellent. The question in the late rebellious section is adjusting itself. We would not have a single act repealed or a statute modified, but we would not on the other hand add any more to the system. The declaration made by the House, with singular unanimity on the part of the Republicans, that Reconstruction shall not go backwards, is a hopeful sign that we need not fear any such reaction. If left alone justice will be done throughout all the Southern States. In the North the lesson of last fall is too clearly written for us to mistake it. It says to us that we are not prepared for the question up here. The vast majority of the people are opposed to it at present. We do not think that it could receive a majority of less than 50,000 against it if the question was put in our State. If we were to attempt to force it now it would receive such a defeat as would prevent its renewal for years, and at the same time drag down our party and expose the cause in the South to the injurious influence of the Democratic administration. We could not by pressing the issue gain anything, and as clearly as the sun shines, we can see how we would lose much. It is therefore certainly a dictate of reason, sound policy and enlightened patriotism for us to leave the future in abeyance during the coming year. The Convention which will meet at Chicago should merely insert a paragraph congratulating the country on the progress of Reconstruction, and expressing a belief that it is sufficiently advanced already to warrant us in leaving it to protect itself without further legislative interference. Then devoting itself to the solution of the great financial questions of the day, seek to discover some Pactolean spring into which we can dip our paper money and draw it forth gold. Settle the taxes and the tariff on a just and equitable basis, and leave Reconstruction to take care of itself. The child is now grown sufficient to stand and walk alone. To continue to aid it will be to make it distrust its own powers, and to dwarf its power and usefulness. This, then, is the true policy of the Republican party, which will lead it on to victory in 1868.

A RUMOR has been prevalent for some time past that Edward Shippen, Esq., will retire from the Presidency of the Board of School Controllers at the close of the present year. Although it has obtained general currency through the agency of the press, it is without foundation, as far as we can ascertain. And we trust that, on the organization of the new Board next week, there will not be found a dissenting voice when Mr. Shippen is placed in nomination for that position. He has performed the arduous duties of this important office with entire satisfaction to the public, being eminently fitted for it by education, experience, and thorough devotedness to the best interests of our public school system. While the new Board is a great improvement upon the old one, whose term of office expires with the current year, and contains a number of gentlemen in whose hands the affairs of our schools would, perhaps, not be permitted to suffer from lack of zeal or wisdom, there is still no other name upon the list of its membership which presents as many indisputable claims to the position as does Mr. Shippen, His re-election to the position will be a fitting commendation of his past course and a certain augury of good management in the future.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Some Reflections Upon the Towns of the Missouri Valley—Railroads Finished and in Progress—Omaha, Atchison, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, and Kansas City—A Word of Caution in Closing.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 23, 1867.

As I have before remarked in these letters, I find more life and activity, more growth and development, in this Missouri river region than in any other part of the country that I have visited. This fact is due, no doubt, in a good degree, to the extensive public works which have been in progress in this section during the last two years. Both lines of the Pacific Railroad start from the Missouri river—the Union Pacific, Eastern Division, running up the valley of the Kansas river from its mouth, and the Union Pacific running up the valley of the Platte, starting from Omaha. The former of these roads has reached a distance of some 350 miles, and is already nearly completed to the western boundary of Kansas. The latter has reached the base of the mountains at Cheyenne, some five hundred miles west from Omaha. There is still another western line in Kansas, running directly west from Atchison, and completed for a distance of one hundred miles. The Galveston line, running due south from Lawrence, is expected to be in running order for the first thirty miles, or from Lawrence to Ottawa, by the first of January. The "Border Tier" road, running from Kansas City south through the border counties of Kansas, and intended to unite with the line from Lawrence just spoken of, is graded and ready for the iron for the first twenty-five miles, or as far as Olathe. The Cameron Railroad, a road some fifty miles in length, and extending from Kansas City northeasterly to Cameron, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, has just been completed, and was opened for passengers and freight a few days since, giving, in connection with the Hannibal road, and the Chicago and Quincy road, a new line to Chicago, through from this point in twenty-three hours. A line of road has been built during the last two years from Kansas City to Leavenworth, along the western bank of the Missouri river. A line called the Missouri Valley Railroad is now in process of rapid construction along the north branch of the Missouri river, being a western branch or extension of the North Missouri Railroad, and calculated to give a second independent line from Kansas City to St. Louis. An extension of the "Platte Country" Railroad northward from St. Joseph on the east side of the Missouri river, and intended to reach the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, at Omaha, is also in process of construction.

We have here at least a thousand miles of railroad, which have been built noiselessly during the last two years, and several hundred miles more in process of construction—all of which concentrate in the Missouri valley, between Omaha and Kansas City. The result could not be other than to stimulate all this section of country into a very rapid growth. Omaha, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, and Kansas City, all situated upon the Missouri River, have become important commercial points, numbering their population by thousands, and all eagerly competing for the prize of supremacy in the future. It is a favorite theory of these people, that once in every three hundred miles from east to west in this country there springs up a great city. They point to Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, in confirmation of their theory. The great question is, where in the Missouri valley the next great town is to be? I shall certainly not attempt to decide this controverted point. It is quite possible that there will be no one overshadowing city in this region, but that the population and business will continue to be divided among the several points—much as at present. Leavenworth is now the largest of these towns, while the Kansas City people claim to have become so much of a railroad centre, by the building of the Cameron Railroad bridge across the Missouri river, that they will outstrip all the others in the future. The town is certainly growing very rapidly at present, and is doing a large trade. Its population and business have more than doubled during the last two years, and many costly and durable buildings are being erected. The railroad bridge is a great enterprise. It is to be 1400 feet long, with seven spans one of which is 360 feet, 40 feet above low water-mark, constructed mainly of iron, and intended to accommodate both railroad and ordinary travel. It is now built, and is to be finished during the coming season. A large force is at work upon it, and several of the piers are already up. It will cost over a million of dollars. The following railroads are already completed and in operation, having one of their termini in Kansas City, viz.:—The Missouri Pacific, from St. Louis to Kansas City; the Cameron Railroad, from Cameron to Kansas City; the Leavenworth and Kansas City Railroad; and the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, from Kansas City westwardly toward the Pacific.

The following are in process of construction, viz:—The Border Tar from Kansas City south towards Galveston, the West Branch of the North Missouri from St. Louis to Kansas City, and the Platte Country road from Omaha to Kansas City. This is an unusual concentration of important roads, and can hardly fail to make Kansas City a place of a good deal of importance. Whether she will be able to outstrip all her competitors is a question which can better be answered ten years hence than now.

In closing this series of letters, I may be permitted to drop a word of caution. The writer who describes the West as it actually presents itself in appearance to the intelligent traveller, is apt to give, after all, a one-sided view. The elements of success reveal themselves more vividly than those of failure. The more prosperous phases of life are those that strike the observer. Because this country has in it all the elements of future growth and greatness, is no reason why those who are well situated at the East should pull up their stakes and come hither. The professional callings are crowded in all these Western cities. There are more lawyers and doctors, as a general rule, than can find profitable employment. There is also an overplus of traders. The middlemen are too numerous. The cities are ahead of the country. What this portion of the West needs, most of all, is an influx of producers. Kansas and Western Missouri offer great inducements to that class of farmers who can command a capital of a few thousand dollars. Land is cheap, and its products are dear. Farming on an extensive scale pays splendidly. Men without capital can secure themselves homes by going into the more remote districts, where lands may be obtained from the Government under the provisions of the Homestead act; but they must expect for some years to put up with the privations of a new country. But even this class of settlers should have a few hundred dollars in ready money for the purchase of teams, wagons, ploughs, and stock, and for the support of their families until the first crop can be raised. In the older sections of the country improved farms can be rented or taken on shares. Along the lines of the railroads lands can be purchased of the railroad companies at low prices and on long credits. Considering the location of these lands, they are in many instances, in my opinion, cheaper and more desirable than the more remote lands which may be obtained under the Homestead law. Old persons and even those of advanced middle life, who are well situated at the East, had better stay there. For the young, who have their fortunes to make, and who can afford to wait and grow up with the country, this part of the West offers great inducements.

THE STOLEN BANK CHECKS.

Circumstances Attending their Return to the New York Superintendent of Police.

From the N. Y. Com. Adv. of last evening.

We a few days ago printed in the *Commercial* an account of the bold robbery of a Clearing-House messenger, by two men. The robbers, it was soon ascertained, had made less than they thought by the magnificent enterprise, as the messenger's budget contained very little in funds available to rogues. A new phase of the affair has just been made public by Superintendent Kennedy, who received a very curious Christmas present, under the following circumstances:—

On Christmas Day he was seated in his office at the Central Police Department, in conversation with Mr. Smith Ely and other gentlemen, when a lad brought in a package or roll done up in a newspaper, about twenty-eight inches long and four or five in diameter, and handed it to the Superintendent, to whom it was addressed on a slip of paper attached. Mr. Kennedy asked, "What is this?" The boy answered, "A gentleman at the Anson House directed me to hand it to you." "Who is the gentleman?" "I don't know, sir." The parcel was then laid on the table by the Superintendent, and he proceeded with the business which had been interrupted by the entrance of the lad—the business being the consideration of an imputation that one of his officers was implicated in the kidnapping of a man, named Gill, from Troy.

At the conclusion of the business, at the expiration of half an hour or so, Mr. Kennedy thought he would examine his Christmas present, as he, of course, thought it was. He opened it carefully, as one would who did not know what it contained, and in whose mind there might possibly be vague reminiscences of infernal machines—not that the Superintendent is given to hesitating, even over the opening of an infernal machine—but he did it carefully. His amazement and that of Mr. Ely may better be imagined than described, when he discovered that the parcel contained *three millions six hundred thousand dollars* in checks and drafts—the identical checks stolen from the messenger of the Bank of the State of New York, on the 13th instant. He at once notified the bank officers at their residences, the banks being closed. The bank bills alone were not returned.

The proceeds of the robbery, as realized by the robbers, will be seen by the following statement:—

Total amount stolen	$3,683,521·61
Currency retained by the thieves	86·00
Balance restored to the bank .	$3,683,435·61

CHRISTMAS AFFRAYS.

Stabbing Affairs in Baltimore and Pittsburg.

The Pittsburg *Commercial*, of last evening, has the following:—

"Yesterday afternoon a most unnatural affray occurred in the Sixth Ward (late Manchester), Allegheny, during which John Oliver, a man well advanced in years, stabbed his son with a fork. It appears that the relations between the father and other members of the family have for some time past been anything but amicable, and on several occasions Oliver has been arrested at the instance of the family. Yesterday, while the family were seated at the table, a dispute arose between Oliver and his son, during which Oliver seized a fork and struck several blows at his son, two of which took effect. One wound was on the right breast, the prongs of the fork penetrating the lung. The other wound was in the fleshy part of the right shoulder. The injuries, fortunately, are not of a serious nature, although painful. Oliver was arrested last night by Officer Swain, and is now in the Allegheny lock-up awaiting a hearing."

The Baltimore *Post* of last evening has the following:—

"Matthew Kernan, whose arrest is elsewhere mentioned, after being released from the Station House yesterday, encountered several boys on the York road, and without any provocation whatever, began a murderous assault upon them with a knife. Hugh Daly, residing at No. 9 Willow street, and Thomas Duffy, No. 94 Constitution street, were dangerously cut by the fiend before they could escape from him. Duffy is so badly injured that his life is despaired of. Kernan was arrested and locked up in the Central Station House until this afternoon, when a hearing in the matter will be had. James Smith and John Shaffer became involved in a fight yesterday afternoon in the eastern section of the city, and during the altercation Smith stabbed his antagonist in the heart with a dirk, but fortunately inflicted only a slight wound. Smith was released on security for court."

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF LAFFERTY & TRACEY, No. 214 S. DELAWARE Avenue, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

The affairs of the business will be settled by the subscriber, who will be at the Office every day from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M.

F. P. S. LAFFERTY.

Philadelphia, December 27, 1867. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WE CAN DO WITHOUT EUROPE.—Everything Americans need America's skill can supply. Nay, more; the fact that Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" is the admitted superior of all the European perfumes, shows conclusively that in the refined luxuries as well as the comforts of life, we are ahead of the Old World.—*York Gazette.* [

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
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BETHLEHEM MORAVIAN CHRISTMAS "PUTZ," OR MINIATURE REPRESENTATION OF NATURAL SCENERY.
Open on Exhibition every Afternoon and Evening, FROM MONDAY, Dec. 23, at NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
For the benefit of the Bethlehem Young Men's Christian Association. Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents. 12 23 5t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on Tuesday, 31st instant, and be reopened on Tuesday, January 14, 1868.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in stock, on and after the 30th of January next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst., all payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
12 26 1m

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 21, 1867.—A meeting of the stockholders of the GIRARD MUTUAL COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of G. W. Huntzinger & Co., No. 216 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia on TUESDAY, December 31 next, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors taking into consideration the propriety of reducing the capital stock of the Company, for abolishing the mutual principle, and for other purposes for the interest of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE C. MITCHELL, Secretary.
12 21 8t

UNITED STATES TREASURY, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1867.
NOTICE.—Holders of thirty (30) or more Coupons, due January 1, 1868, may now leave the same at this Office for examination and count.
Checks will be ready on the morning of January 2.
C. McKIBBEN, Assistant Treasurer U. S.
12 24 3t

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.
12 6 t 18

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors and other purposes will be held at the BANKING HOUSE on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
The election will be held between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.
12 6 15t

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.
12 13 fmwtj14

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
S. C. PALMER, Cashier.
12 9 mwf 14t

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the BANKING HOUSE on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.
12 13 mwfJ14

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock M. and an Election for Directors upon the same day, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, Cashier.
12 16 mwf10t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1867.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company that the Annual Meeting and an election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary will take place on the second MONDAY, 13th of January next, at 12 M.
WILLIAM F. WEBB, Secretary.
12 18 tJ13

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM Street, New York.
The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid in full, in gold coin, on and after that date, at the Banking House of
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.
Above Coupons bought by BOWEN & FOX, Special Agents, No. 18 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE. [12 17 14t

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 431 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, and election of ten Directors for the ensuing year will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 6, 1868, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.
M. B. KEILY, Secretary.
12 16 18t

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 309 WALNUT Street.
NOTICE.—The Annual Election for seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, 8th of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
ED. PEACE, President.
12 27 fmw5t*

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF STECK & CO.'S and Haines Bro.'s PIANOS, MELODEONS, Etc., *to suit the times.* 12 12 1m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes.* Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

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It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, $4.
Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 3 2 tuthfal

1867.

HOLIDAY APPLIANCES.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

(LATE W. L. MADDOCK & CO.)

No. 115 South THIRD Street, Below Chesnut.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

Almeria Grapes, 40 Cents a Pound.

Pate de Foies Gras.
Pate de Becasses.
Pate de Faisan de Boheme.
Pate de Grives.
Pate de Perdreaux.
Petits Pois.
Champignons.
Truffles.
Boneless Sardines.
Gilleou Sardines.
Fine Dehesa Raisins.
Fine Double Crown Raisins.
Fine London Layer Raisins.
Fine Sultana Raisins.
Fine Seedless Raisins.
Citron.
Lemon Peel.
Orange Peel.
Preserved Ginger.

Superior Green Teas.
Superior English Breakfast Teas,
Superior Oolong Teas.
Superior Chulan Teas—Japan Teas.
Superior Old Government Java Coffee.
Superior Old Maricaibo Coffee.
Superior Old White Laguayra Coffee.
Superior Old African Coffee.
PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR.
BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT.

PRIME GOSHEN BUTTER,
In small tubs, for family use.
All goods warranted.
GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city or depots.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1867.
MATURED CITY LOANS.—The City Loans maturing January 1, 1868, will be paid on and after January 2 at this office, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds.
HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.
12 23 tj1

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1867.
NOTICE.
The semi-annual interest on the funded debt of the city of Philadelphia due January 1, 1868, will be paid on and after January 2, 1868.
HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.
12 23 tJ1

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

A. S. ROBINSON

910

CHESNUT STREET.

New Colored Photographs,
New Chromos,
New Engravings and
Paintings,

FROM LONDON, PARIS, AND ROME,
OF ENTIRELY NEW SUBJECTS, AT THE

LOOKING GLASS

AND

PICTURE FRAME WAREROOMS

OF

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
12 13 12t PHILADELPHIA.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·31	taking in exchange	U. S. 6's	of 1881.
$156·33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
137·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67. do.
$93·83	do.	do.	5 ⅌ cent. 10-40's. do.
$159·18	do.	do.	7-3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153·18	do.	do.	7-3-10 ( ) July issue.

(For every thousand dollars

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 12 2 4p

FINE BLACK ASTRACHAN CLOTHS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Opened to-day the last case remaining on hand of the FINEST QUALITY

BLACK ASTRACHAN CLOTHS,

SCARCE AND VERY DESIRABLE.

For sale wholesale and retail. 12 27 fstu 3t

KLEEMAN'S PATENT

ST. GERMAIN OR STUDY LAMPS.

These Lamps will burn Kerosene of poor as well as best quality, and also any other kind of oil. They give a very superior and steady light, emit neither smell nor smoke, and are easily managed and kept clean.

Testimonials have been given by highest and most competent authority as to the safety of these Lamps against explosion. For sale by

PHILIP RICE,
Plumber, Gas, and Steam Fitter,
No. 928 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

Also on hand, a great variety of the newest patterns of Gas and Oil Chandeliers, Porcelain Shades, Globes, etc. etc. City and country houses fitted up with Gas and Water on the most reasonable terms. 12 23 6t

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ZOETROPES.

A fresh supply, with new sets of diagrams, just received. No more interesting or useful article illustrating a principle in optics can be had for the young.
For sale by

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
12 11 16trp No. 924 CHESNUT St

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES

FINEST QUALITY,

Forty Cents Per Pound.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,

10 22 PHILADELPHIA.

HARTFORD STEAM BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL..........$500,000

Issues Policies of Insurance, after a careful inspection of the Boilers, covering all loss or damage to Boilers, Buildings, and Machinery arising from

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

The business of the Company includes all kinds of Steam Boilers, Stationary, Marine and Locomotive.
Full information concerning the plan of the Company's operations can be obtained at No. 430 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, or at any Agency.
J. M. ALLEN, President.
C. M. POND, Vice-President.
H. H. HAYDEN, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. M. Allen, President.
Lucius J. Hendee, Pres't Ætna Fire Ins. Co.
Frank W. Cheney, Ass't Treas. Cheney Bros. Silk Manufacturing Co.
John A. Butler, Pres't Conn. River Banking Co.
Charles M. Beach, of Beach & Co.
Daniel Phillips, of Adams Express Co.
George M. Bartholomew, Pres't. Amer. Nat. Bank.
James G. Batterson, Pres't Travellers' Ins. Co.
Edward M. Reed, Sup't. Hartford and N. Hav. RR.
Chas. M. Pond, Treas. Hartford and N. Haven RR.
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Leverett Brainard, of Case, Lockwood & Co.
G. Crompton, Crompton Loom Works, Worcester.
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Earl P. Mason, Pres't Prov. and Wor. RR., Wor.
Geo. Ripley, of Geo. Ripley & Co., Lowell.
Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, U. S. Senator, N. Y.

F. & E. A. CORBIN,
Managers for Eastern Pennsylvania
OFFICE, NO. 430 WALNUT STREET,
12 17 1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

STATIONERY,
CUTLERY,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PLAYING CARDS,
GOLD PENS, ETC.,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

Suitable for Holiday Presents,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

W. M. CHRISTY,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER AND STATIONER,

DIARIES,

No. 127 South THIRD Street,

12 20 fmw7t PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.

CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON OF

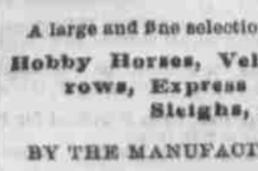
BOOTS AND SHOES.

ON MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30,

McCLELLAND & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

Will sell at their Store, No. 506 MARKET Street, a large and superior assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, etc., to close consignments for the present season, when buyers will find it to their interest to attend.

McCLELLAND & CO. Auctioneers,
12 26 3t4p No. 506 MARKET Street.



CHRISTMAS GIFTS

FOR CHILDREN

A large and fine selection of

Hobby Horses, Velocipedes, Wheelbarrows, Express Wagons, Carts, Sleighs, Etc. Etc.,

BY THE MANUFACTURER,

J. A. YOST,
NO. 214 DOCK STREET,
12 19 rp Above Secon

FIFTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The Fenians Make Another Attempt at Wholesale Murder.

Infernal Machines Sent Through the Post Office.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LONDON, Dec. 27—Noon.—Another of those fiendish outrages which have characterized the operations of the Fenian Brotherhood has just been perpetrated at Dublin. Telegrams received from there to-day give the following particulars:—

An unusually large number of letters have recently been received at the Post Office at Dublin, directed to prominent officials. Each one of these letters was loaded with explosive compounds, designed to kill the person addressed. Several of them exploded before their real nature was ascertained, but up to this time no person has been killed. One of the city policemen who received a letter was horribly mangled by the explosion, which occurred when he opened it. It is not known how many of these dangerous missives have been despatched.

Considerable excitement prevails in Dublin and elsewhere, throughout the country, on the discovery of this latest Fenian outrage. The authorities are actively investigating it, and will, no doubt, probe the matter to the bottom. The "*Times*" of this morning has an editorial article on the Fenian question, and says that no less than 30,000 special constables have been sworn in and are now serving in London, and asks the provincial cities and towns to emulate the precautionary measures of the metropolis.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 27.—The steamship China, from Boston Dec. 18, arrived here to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 27—1·20 P. M.—Consols, 92⅜ for money and account; Five-twenties, 72⅜@72½; Illinois Central, 88½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27.—Rather more doing in Cotton. The sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. No. 2 red Western Wheat advanced to 13s. 9d. California white declined to 15s. Common Rosin declined to 6s 6d.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Overcoats,
Overcoats,
Overcoats,
Overcoats

Skating Jackets,
Skating Jackets,
Skating Jackets,
Skating Jackets,

Men's Business Suits,
Men's Business Suits,
Men's Business Suits,
Men's Business Suits,

Boys' Suits,
Boys' Suits,
Boys' Suits,
Boys' Suits,

Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,

At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia,
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia,
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia,
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Having been fortunate in securing large lots of desirable goods, foreign and domestic, late in the season, at the lowest prices known for years—less than cost of importation and manufacture—we are enabled to offer superior garments, surpassed by none, equalled by few, in style, fit, make, and material, at prices less than same goods cost in most other establishments, and lower than they have been sold for six years.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NO POSTPONEMENT.—We can with pleasure announce to our readers that the grand distribution of the $300,000 worth of presents among the shareholders of the Riverside Institute will positively take place on the 8th of January. Those who contemplate purchasing shares should therefore act at once. The office, No. 921 Chesnut street, is now open day and evening.

BEFORE the close of the year, if Winter Clothing is bought at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Clothing House, under the Continental, not only will bargains be had, but a Happy New Year is, in a great measure, guaranteed. The splendid Clothing that is sold here at such low prices cannot fail to make any purchaser happy.

AUCTION SALE.—
Saturday, December 28, 1867,
at 11 o'clock.
Closing out sale of
KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co.'s Stock, at store
No. 723 Chesnut street,
Consisting of

Brocatelles, terrys, reps, satin-de-laines, damasks, elegant embroidered Swiss laces and English Nottingham curtains, curtain materials, piano and table covers, window shades, furniture coverings, and upholsterers' trimmings of all kinds. Also, three sets black walnut first-class furniture and large mirror, with connecting cornices.

THE BASIS on which rests most of the diseases to which "flesh is heir to" is a debilitated nervous system. To restore that to a healthy state, the nerve fluid must be thoroughly toned and stimulated by taking Dr. Turner's Tic Douloureux or Universal Neuralgia Pill, which is the most effective medicine for that purpose, as it completely eradicates Neuralgia nerve ache, and all nervous complaints from the system. Apothecaries have this medicine.

SALE OF RIFLES, AMMUNITION, ETC.—On Monday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, and at Commissioners' Hall, Thirty-seventh and Market streets, there will be sold the property of the "Hamilton Rifles," consisting of Sharp's Rifles, 6000 rounds of fixed ammunition, Hats, and other accoutrements of that military organization. The entire proceeds of the sale will be for the benefit of the West Philadelphia Children's Home.

INDUCEMENTS IN HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—
☞ Presents for Ladies.
☞ Presents for Gents.
☞ Presents for Children.
MCINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 CHESNUT street.

$10 to $60. $10 to $60. $10 to $60. $20 to $60. $20 to $60. $10 to $60. $20 to $60. $20 to $60.	Wanamaker & Brown Men's and Boys' Clothing. Garments ranging at every price, cut in every style; ready-made or made to order. S. E. corner Sixth and Market Streets.
$12 to $50. $12 to $50. $12 to $50. $12 to $50. $12 to $50. $12 to $50. $12 to $50. $12 to $50.	Overcoats — Chinchilla, Whitney, Esquimaux, Beaver, Fur Beavers, Pilots, etc. Largest variety in the city. Oak Hall, Sixth and Market streets.
$1 to $45. $1 to $45. $1 to $45. $1 to $42. $1 to $45. $1 to $45.	Business Suits — Both foreign and domestic goods; excellent styles. S. E. corner Sixth and Market sts. Oak Hall, Wanamaker & Brown.
$1 to $60. $1 to $60. $1 to $60. $1 to $60. $1 to $60.	Dress Suits of all the desirable styles, suitable for any occasion. Wanamaker & Brown, Sixth and Market streets.
1 to $20. 1 to $20. 1 to $20. 1 to $20. 1 to $20. 1 to $20. 1 to $20. 1 to $20.	Boys' Suits, for school, home and dress; newest styles and best class goods. Wanamaker & Brown, Large Clothing House, Sixth and Market Streets.

DIED.

BOYLE.—On the 26th instant, CATHARINE, wife of Dennis Boyle, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Miller street (Washington avenue, below Ninth), on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

LEVY.—At Aiken, South Carolina, on Thursday, the 26th instant, Captain JOHN P. LEVY, of West Philadelphia, aged 58 years.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. **

NEWMAN.—On the 25th instant ANNA COX, wife of John B. Newman, aged 52 years.

The male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1716 Spruce street, on Saturday morning next at 10 o'clock. **

RIGLER.—On the 26th instant, at his late residence, No. 2405 Howard street, CHARLES D. RIGLER, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Enterprise Council, No. 2, O. U. A. M., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE WINTER FASHIONS.—The following will be found to be a correct transcript of latest suggestive proclamation of fashiondom, and will not fail to interest a great number of our readers. The winter bonnets are "models of artistic skill," and their various details will be found in the following

STYLES OF BONNETS.

A pretty bonnet of white material is noticeable for the chasteness of its style. It has a slight crown, with narrow, standing front. The material is plain in the centre, but has four plaits on each side, running from the edge of the front to the back of the crown. A band of Bismark velvet covers the joining of the front and crown, crossing the edge of the latter. This is the only outside decoration, and a fall of narrow blonde, a spray of forget-me-nots, form the inside trimmings. The strings are white.

A pretty bonnet for evening is of pink tulle, shirred over a Fanchon shape, with a slight point in front, and edged with narrow blonde, and having wide pink strings. Worn by a brunette, it is exceedingly becoming.

A handsome carriage bonnet is of golden-brown velvet, edged with white blonde, plaited full at the back, and having a cluster of brilliant flowers in front. A black velvet has a fall of black point lace depending from the crown, a cluster of white velvet leaves in front, and scarfs of velvet edged with white blonde falling at the side.

In round hats the "sensation" shape is, perhaps, most worn. It has a low crown and narrow drooping brim. Another style has a low crown and narrow brim, slightly rolled at the sides. The turban shape also has many admirers, and there is always such a variety of styles that each particular fancy may be suited.

A new feature observable in millinery is pattern bonnets, that are not expensive. These are composed of a real frame—one of the best—covered and trimmed with paper of harmonizing colors, to imitate the style of real trimmings.

CLOAKS.

The prevailing styles are sack and paletot. Among the new styles recently brought out is the "Espana," which is of black beaver, sack shape, and trimmed with black satin folds and jets. From the shoulders the trimming curves towards the centre, at the waist, from which each descends separately, widening into sash ends that are tipped with jet fringe.

A pretty cloak, called the "Marline," is of black velvet edged with chinchilla fur. A cloak of Humboldt purple cloth has a wide sash at the back, and is trimmed with heavy satin folds. This is styled the "Grattan."

The "Almahaide" is rather unique. It is sleeveless, falling loosely over the arms, and is made of black cloth, with narrow, short strips of scarlet cloth crossed with gold braid ornamenting the edge. There is a deep point over the arm; this, with epaulettes, gives it the appearance of having sleeves. A handsome black velvet cloak is trimmed with sealskin. It is sack-shaped, and is cut in four points at the bottom.

An elegant opera cloak, the "Selika," is of white satin, elaborately embroidered and edged with swan's down. Another, a beautiful opera cloak, the "Espriella," is of white velvet embroidered with floss. It is circular form, with wide sleeves. The collar is in form of a yoke at the back, the corners turning back in front.

DRESS MODES.

The short walking dresses continue in their reign of popularity, and appear to be a permanent improvement. However, there is a new style, easily adapted to both house and street. The skirt is full, and gored with a train, having a belt of the same material, with sash ends at the back. Among the folds of the skirt is a button, and when leaving the house this is raised to a loop under the sash, fastening the dress gracefully, and making it the right length. On entering again the button is easily slipped from the loop. This is a decided improvement when a lady wishes to make calls and does not keep her carriage.

The most economical and most useful, because the most durable, are the walking suits made of water-proof cloth, and when neatly made they look well. Serge, winsey, tweed, and silk are each much used for suits of dresses for walking, and over them a cloak of heavy material is worn.

A neat evening dress was recently worn, of white silk veined or chened, with just enough black to slightly tinge the ground. It was cut with high bodice at the back, the front low and square, Pompadour style, and worn over an underwaist of lace. It was becoming, and less injurious to the health than low neck and short sleeves.

A novelty in the shape of a sleeveless jacket has been recently brought out. It is beautifully embroidered, having a variegated wreath around the edge, and, for elegance of design, the blending of colors and artistic skill, equalled any imported work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The "Hyperion Hair Curler" is a recent invention for curling the hair without injuring it. It consists of a small roller with an elastic attached to one end. A tress of hair is wound around this roller, and the elastic loop slipped into a notch at the upper end keeps it in place. The elastic can be slipped from the notch and the roller withdrawn, leaving a pretty curl. It does not injure the hair like paper or the curling-iron, and can be purchased for a low price in sets of six, eight, or twelve, made up in boxes.

Among the new and excellent things is the "Diamond Needle," which, as its name expresses, is a superior article, and decidedly preferable to any other needle. It is of the "finest steel, best polish," and has a smooth eye.

THE STEAMER RALEIGH DISASTER.—Captain C. P. Marshman, commanding officer of the steamer Raleigh, burned off Charleston harbor, on Wednesday last, and who is supposed to have perished, was a native of this city. He had reached his fifty-eighth year, and has from his youth followed the water. He formerly commanded the steamers State of Georgia and Quaker City, of the Philadelphia and Charleston line. Afterwards he took charge of the North America, built at this port by John W. Lynn, which was wrecked at sea in the spring of 1865. She was in the Government employ, and was on her way from New Orleans to Philadelphia, with two hundred sick soldiers on board, all of whom perished. He has been in command of the Raleigh for about eighteen months. Captain Marshman's family—a wife and four children—reside on Dickerson street, below Fourth, in this city.

STEALING $75.—Christian Hermon went into Mr. Horst's bakery, at No. 514 N. Second street, yesterday, and, while begging, stole $75. With this money, and in company with Christian Zimmerman, who is alleged to have stolen a man's pocket-book, containing $10, that night, went to the saloon No. 445 New Market street (where Probst hid after committing his horrible murder), and there, it is said, spent $50 of the sum in less than two hours. Officer Hoyt, of the Seventh District, arrested him, and the prisoner acknowledged the theft, and had but $12 remaining, he having given about the same amount to some woman. Alderman Toland committed both.

STAMPS TO BE SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND OTHERS.—Postmaster Bingham, of this city, has succeeded in obtaining permission from the Post Office Department to sell postage stamps and stamped envelopes to druggists and others in fifty different parts of the city, at a small discount. Places will be selected by him at convenient points for the regular sale of stamps, which will be duly advertised.

ON CHRISTMAS EVENING, while a social party was convened in the parlors of Mr. Constantine Spalmer's residence, 706 South Sixth street, some thief sneaked into the basement, (used as a manufactory of segars), and stole a bag of excellent tobacco.

ALLEGED LARCENY AS BAILEE.—Benjamin Garrison was yesterday arrested at his residence, Second and Greenwich streets, charged with the larceny of $943 as bailee. Recorder Eneu committed him for a further hearing.

FOR SENDING a false alarm of fire, and for creating other misdemeanors, Edward Maxwell was arrested on Thomas street, Frankford, and was held by Alderman Holmes in default of $500 bail to answer.

THE NEW SALT ORDINANCE.—The following is a full and correct copy of the new Salt Ordinance to be presented to Councils:—

"*A Supplement to the Ordinance entitled An Ordinance to Prevent Salting of the Streets by Passenger Railways, approved 23d February, 1867.*

"Section 1. The Select and Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, do ordain, That the ordinance to which this is a supplement, be so far modified as to allow Passenger Railways and Railroads to use salt upon their tracks, for the removal of ice, after the snow shall have been removed by mechanical appliances, on all streets west of 23d, and north of Berks street; and on Ridge avenue, north of Master street; and on all the switches and curves; and on all streets crossing Willow street; between Willow and Callowhill streets, where the gradient is ascending for car travel, and on Jefferson and Master streets, from Hancock to Second street; on Second and Fourth streets, from Poplar street, north four hundred feet; on Sixth street, from Thompson to Girard avenue; on Eleventh street, from Thompson street to Columbia avenue; on Girard avenue north side, from Apple street to Fifth street; on Twenty-third street, from Spring Garden to Brown street; on Nineteenth street, from Vine street to Spring Garden street; on Second street, from Union street to Pine; on Coates street, from Front street to New Market; on Coates and Green streets, from Twenty-second to Twenty-third street; on Front street, from Union street to Lombard.

Provided, That whenever the said Passenger Railway Company shall use salt under the provisions of this ordinance, they shall make, at their own expense, a connection between the horse-track and the underlying sewer, in conformity with section eight of the ordinance approved March 9, 1867, entitled "An Ordinance to Promote Public Cleanliness and Health."

ILLEGAL DISTILLATION.—Commissioner Aubrey H. Smith held a hearing in the case of Robert Moore, alias Robert Hargraves, who is charged with distilling without a license, at an establishment in Roxborough. The following witnesses testified to the facts in the case:—

Robert M. Carlyle sworn—I am an Assessor of the Sixth Division of the Fourth Collection District; I know the defendant only of late—after the seizure of the distillery at Roxborough, under the name of Robert Moore; my first interview with Moore was in my office in Camac street; Colonel Leckler was talking with him; I was introduced to defendant as Mr. Moore; the latter came to make application for obtaining a license for a distillery alongside of Stephen's brewery in Roxborough; I incidentally learned that molasses was going up that way; I made efforts to see the inside distillery, but it was locked up; I asked Mr Stephens the brewer if he had the keys; but he replied in the negative; there were some rough boards over a window; I knocked them off, and went in and saw two stills that had apparently just been used; there were two barrels of what appeared to be molasses partly distilled; and there was also a half barrel of molasses mash; Moore, when interrogated about this work, said he had been running the still, and then committed himself by saying he did not; afterwards he admitted that he had been working, and had not taken out his license thinking that there would be a change in the act of Congress with reference to distilled spirits; his name he states as Robert Moore, and sometimes uses the alias of Robert Hargrave; I made the seizure on the 19th of December, never saw the defendant there at any time.

The case was continued over and the defendant was put under bail for his appearance.

OBITUARY.—Again we are called upon to notice the death of a citizen of this city; one who was loved and respected by one and all as a highly cultivated gentleman, a Christian, and gallant soldier; one who has long been identified with the interests of Philadelphia, and whose loss will be deeply felt by this community.

At 10 o'clock last evening, Lieutenant-Colonel Kochesperger breathed his last. Deceased was one of the firm who started Blood's Penny Post, and after that ceased operations he originated the present flourishing laundry business. At the breaking out of the war he recruited a company and received his commission as Captain in the 71st Pennsylvania Regiment. He served with distinction throughout the war. After the first battle of Ball's Bluff, he was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of his regiment for bravery on that occasion. Deceased was an affable gentleman, and possessed many good qualities. His sudden death will cause deep grief among a large circle of friends. He was a member of the Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows of the State of Pennsylvania, and a past grand officer of the Grand Encampment.

STABBING AFFRAY.—About half-past 9 o'clock this morning, as a little boy named Samuel Sampson was proceeding down Second street, a boy somewhat larger rushed out of Meade alley and deliberately stabbed him in the right arm with a pocket-knife, inflicting a wound about an inch in length and half an inch deep. Sampson walked to his home, No. 837 Sutherland street, the blood from the wound trickling down and showing the route he took. His wound was dressed, and pronounced a painful but not serious one. The wounded lad is a very quiet boy, and does not associate with the youngsters in the neighborhood. He has been stopped several times and been struck by boys in the vicinity of Second and Christian streets. The lads in that neighborhood and those residing in Meade alley, it appears, indulge in fights with stones, bricks, etc., each party running with a rival "machine." Nothing of so serious a nature as the affray above mentioned has occurred in that neighborhood among the boys before. The policeman on that beat should look after them, and arrest all caught fighting, and have them sent to the House of Refuge.

A SEIZURE.—United States Assessor Richard Milward, arrested John Scott, yesterday, at his residence, No. 2222 Hamilton street, for distilling whisky without a license. The officer seized the still and worm, upset a lot of mash, and carried off his prisoner, who was put under $1500 bail by Alderman Hutchinson.

KILLED.—James Nichols was run over at Walnut street wharf yesterday, by a large truck, said to belong to Mr. Struther's stone yard, and was instantly killed. The Coroner took charge of the body and will hold an inquest.

ALLEGED PERJURY.—Commissioner Phillips held a further hearing in the case of Elizabeth Wilson, who is alleged to have sworn falsely in obtaining certain pensions for the support of her child. The case was put off for a further hearing.

GIFTS OF HARDWARE.—TABLE CUTlery, with ivory, rubber, and other handles, and plated blades; Children's Knives and Forks Pocket Knives, Wostenholm's Scissors, in sets, and Razors; Boxes and Chests of Tools, from $1 to $30; Boys' Work Benches; Patent Tool Handles (20 miniatures tools in them); Boys', Ladies', and Gents' Ice and Parlor Skates; Clothes Wringers (they'll save their cost in clothing and time); Carpet Sweepers; Self-tacking Carpet Stretchers; Plated Spoons, Forks, and Nut Picks; Miniature Garden Tools; Spice and Cake Boxes; Tea Bells and Spring Call Bells; Nut Crackers; Tea Trays and Waiters; Patent Ash Sifters (pay for themselves in the coal saved). Carved Walnut Brackets; Gentlemen's Blacking Stools, extra strong; Boys' Sleds; Raisin Seeding Machines; Apple Parers and Cherry Stoning Machines, and a general variety of Useful Housekeeping Hardware. Cutlery, Tools, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight thirty five) Market street, below Ninth.

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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CASH ASSETS NEARLY $2,000,000.
ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

The AMERICAN is prepared to issue Policies of every description affecting Life Insurance, and would call especial attention to the various attractive features presented in its Prospectus, which can be had at the Office of the Company, and of all its Agents.

ALL MUTUAL POLICIES ISSUED PRIOR TO JANUARY FIRST will participate in the dividend at that time.

NOW IS THE TIME TO INSURE,
ALEX. WHILDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 12 18 11t.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 §5p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [49

$2500 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.—
Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
12 26 3t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

SALESMEN WANTED, IN A HOSIERY, White Goods, and Notion House in New York city. Liberal arrangements will be made with parties controlling a Pennsylvania and Ohio trade. Address BENNETT, SLOCUM & FOWLER, Box 4442 New York City Post Office. 12 24 6t*

FOR SALE—THE STORES Nos. 11 AND 13 STRAWBERRY Street.
Possession first of year.
Apply to CHARLES RHOADS,
12 20 6t* No. 28 S. SEVENTH Street.

THIRD EDITION

MEXICO.

The Formal Opening of Congress—A Speech by President Juazez, Etc.

At noon on Sunday, December 9, President Juarez delivered the following address on the opening of the Mexican Congress:—

Citizen Deputies:—On the 31st of May, 1863, I had occasion to congratulate, in this place, the elect of the people on the decision and good faith with which they fought the good sons of the republic, inspiring us with the unlimited confidence in the triumph against a powerful foreign invasion. The National representatives being now assembled again, I can congratulate you with a still greater motive on the complete triumph of the republic. The Mexican people, with their patriotism, their valor, and their constancy, during the strife, have saved their independence and their institutions. In vain did the monarchial intervention attempt to destroy the republic and its Government. The intervention disappeared, vanquished by the people; the republic maintaining itself—stronger at home and more respected abroad.

The sons of the people, who by their valor and sacrifices manifested greatness during the strife, have, after the triumph, exhibited still more grandeur. They successively occupied every city, giving protection and guarantee to even their enemies, without distinction of nationality. The Government has concluded to be a true interpreter of generous republican sentiments by limiting the strict application of the law to the chief of the intervention, and to a small number of those persons on whom the greatest responsibility for all national misfortunes rested. The execution at Queretaro was necessary from the most serious considerations of justice; united to an imperious exigency of establishing peace in the future, putting an end to intestine convulsions, and to all calamities with which war has afflicted our society. The necessary example of the application of the law to those who occupied the highest rank among the most culpable has permitted the use of great clemency towards the rest. The republic has pardoned her bad sons so far as it was possible and has been magnanimous with those who came from abroad to cover her with blood and desolation. The calumniators of the republic have had occasion to see that whenever the effects of the intervention ceased in any quarter, public order and obedience to the laws were immediately established. As soon as the people had returned to enjoy the liberty of their institutions, they also began to enjoy the blessings of peace.

The National Government, after its action had been re-established through its whole territory, has employed the means which it commanded, and the time at its disposal to reorganize all branches of administration. Although invested with discretionary powers, it has always acted in accordance with the spirit of our institutions. It has occupied itself in preference to Federal affairs, leaving the action of State functionaries untrammeled in order that they might give their attention to subjects relating to the States.

The Government, complying with its most sacred obligations, convoked the people, in order that it might elect its representatives for Federal and State powers. It appointed the shortest possible term, so that the people might designate, without delay, to whom they wished to intrust their destiny. The Government has not raised any obstacle against the enjoyment of the most complete liberty in the elections, in the press and in all acts of a political character. Necessary dispositions have been marked out for the organizations of tribunals, and the good administration of justice. With a desire of protecting, so far as was just, many interests of private persons, the acts exercised before the functionaries of the intervention, who had no legitimate authority, were made valid by equitable decrees.

The establishments of instruction and of public charity have been attended to with that solicitude which such important objects deserve. The Government has granted protection and all possible concessions to enterprises which may be of great benefit to commerce, to industry, and to other branches of public wealth. Besides marking out convenient dispositions for regulating the administration of the public revenue, and for liquidating and auditing the legitimate debts of the country, every economy compatible with good government has been observed, and an invariable rule has been adopted to eschew the former system of business transactions which has been the thorough cause of the discredit and ruin of the Treasury. Thus, regular attention has been given from the time of the occupation of the capital to allowances of the public service, and even to the needy classes.

The army has been organized in a number necessary for the requirements of the military service, selected from among those who have fought bravely against the intervention. It will be the firm and faithful support of liberty and the laws. The Government has attended, so far as its resources permitted, to those who retired from the service in order to return to their firesides and to their domestic occupations. They, as well as those who remained in the army, have signally merited the decreed rewards of national gratitude.

The monarchical European intervention impelled Mexico to maintain relations of especial friendship with her sister republics. During our struggle those republics showed their sympathy in behalf of the liberty and independence of Mexico. The peoples and Governments of some of the South American Republics made especial demonstrations in favor of the Mexican cause and the legitimate Government. There arrived recently an envoy from Bolivia, with the particular mission of tendering to the republic cordial congratulations on its triumph.

With the United States we preserve the same relations of friendship that existed during our struggle. The uninterrupted sympathy of the people of the United States, and the moral support which its Government has given to our cause, have deserved emphatically the reciprocal friendship and esteem of the Mexican people and Government.

On account of intervention our relations with European Powers were broken off. Three of them by the act of the London Convention, placed themselves in an attitude of war against the republic. A short time afterwards France alone persevered in the prosecution of the intervention. But afterwards the other powers, who had held relations with the republic which they repudiated, recognized the so-called government sustained by France, thus abandoning their position of neutrality. In this manner these governments broke their treaties with the republic, and have severed their relations with us. The conduct of the Government of the republic was to be regulated after that of those governments. Without having asked anything of them, it still has taken care that nothing should be done which might justly be considered as a motive of offense, and it will raise no difficulties which may oppose the celebration of new treaties under more auspicious circumstances, on just and convenient conditions, and relating especially to its mercantile interests.

The Government has also taken care to place the subjects of those nations who reside in the republic under the protection of its laws and authority. The efficiency of this protection has been enough to remove any cause or complaint. A practical illustration has been given that, owing to the enlightenment of our people, and to the principles of our liberal institutions, the foreigners residing in Mexico receive the same treatment as Mexican citizens, and enjoy the same rights and guarantees under the laws, without needing the protection of treaties.

Public opinion has been preoccupied by the importance of the appeal made to the people in regard to some reforms of the Constitution, announced in the convocation of the 14th of August. The discussion related to the manner of proposing them than the reforms themselves. A great number of citizens have voted in favor of them. Some voted against them; others have refrained from voting, sharing perhaps the opinion of those who are in favor of reforms, without approving of the method of the appeal to the people in order to bring this about. The Government gave its opinion with frankness in the convocatorio. It stated its convictions that in ordinary times reforms should only be proposed by means provided in the Constitution, and that an appeal made to the people now could not serve as a precedent to be imitated under ordinary circumstances.

The Government considers itself justified in this instance, in view of the extraordinary and exceptional situation arising out of the momentous crisis through which the republic has just passed. The results of the vote is not yet known with exactness; but even if the presumption is that the votes given in favor of reforms do not reach to a majority, still they represent a great number of citizens whose opinion deserves to be considered. If this number is added to those who have voted against the propositions, they form, doubtless, a great majority of the people who have accepted and made use of the means of the appeal. It might be necessary to await the verification of the votes, but questions and doubts might be raised thereby which would delay the resolution, while the principal motive for which the method of the appeal had been adopted was that of a speedy adoption of reforms.

The conviction which the Government had and still has, that these reforms are necessary and urgent, lead it to prefer the abrogation of formality, with the hope that in this way they may be more speedily adopted. Therefore, instead of asking for a verification of the vote, the Government would submit the points of reform in question to the wisdom of Congress, in order that it may come to a determination about them according to the rules established by the Constitution. With this end in view, the initiative respecting them will be immediately presented.

By the law of the 27th of May, 1863, the concession of powers to the Executive was extended to thirty days after the meeting of Congress, or might expire sooner if the war with France terminated. Mexico could not declare the war to be ended, although there do not exist *de facto* hostilities with France. She was the nation that brought the war here without having till this time made any declaration implying its close. According to law, therefore, the powers conceded to the Executive ought to be valid thirty days longer, counted from to-day. Notwithstanding this, I deem it wise to decline, as I do decline, by this solemn act, the further use of them.

If there should suggest itself anything necessary to give greater action to the Government, I have faith enough in the patriotism of the representatives of the people to be convinced that they will give it their support and co-operation dictating the means which their prudence and high wisdom may regard as convenient.

It is grateful to me, citizens, deputies, to return to you the trust of the great powers which you have confided to me. If, in their exercise, I have committed errors I ask your indulgence. In the conception of all my acts I have never had any other thought than that of the national good, and the salvation of our beloved country.

In the article No. 2 of the law already referred to a restriction was made concerning the power of concluding treaties. Governed by this, must here declare that it has been the constant purpose of this Government not to compromise in anything the republic, and that it has not entered into covenant with any nation whatever.

Please to accept, citizens, Deputies, devout wishes which I make for the success of your deliberations, in the trust that your intelligence and patriotism will strive after the greatest good of the republic.

Mr. Ezekiel Montes, President of the Congress, read a speech in reply to the President, from which we extract those parts referring to the United States:—

Citizen President:—The nation returns to-day to the constitutional exercise of one of the most precious attributes of its sovereignty. The faculties of legislating through its Representatives, thanks to the heroic fortitude of its sons during the glorious struggle, it sustained more than five years against foreign invasion and thanks also to the justice of the greatest of modern nations and of Mexico's best friend.

Yes, thanks to the United States of America, which continue the glorious work of the great Father of American Independence the founder of the great republic on the continent of Columbus, the venerable and immortal Washington. The Republic of Mexico will always count among its best friends the statesmen who directed American politics during the period of our crisis. The principles of non-intervention, faithfully observed by the oldest sister of the republics of this continent, has been the only ally of Mexico.

A CHICAGO SWINDLE.

A Countryman is Neatly Relieved of Two Thousand Dollars.

From the Chicago Republican, Dec. 25.

The confidence tribe is waxing wealthy, success meets their efforts to dupe at every turn, and victim follows victim in rapid succession. The latest operation, similar in many respects to the old and threadbare check game, occurred yesterday afternoon. The proceeds thereof were somewhat larger than generally repay the operator, the amount of which the victim was swindled being $2000.

Theodore Swan, all the way from Wauseon, O., had better have remained at his farm and looked to the comforts of his swine and the remainder of his stock than to have come to Chicago. Notwithstanding he had quite frequently read of the representatives of the barn-yards being quietly coaxed out of their little pile, he calmly allowed himself to be made the dupe of the first oily-tongued Philistine he met in Chicago. He had "hearn tell on sich things," but he thought there wasn't anybody sufficiently winning to swindle him. His self confidence was the hair that broke his pecuniary back. He came in on the Michigan Southern railroad, and, shortly after alighting from the cars, encountered a prepossessing young gentleman, who introduced himself, and inquired as to the health of his family. He was well acquainted in Toledo, where the credulous Swan was somewhat known, and interestingly asked after the financial and social condition of a number of business friends. Mr. Swan unconsciously swam into the artful net set for his capture, and, at the stranger's invitation, accompanied him up Clark street. Somewhere near Morrison block, No. 2 appeared as usual, and bluntly asked his "pal" for that $2000, as he wanted to pay for some wool he had just ordered. No. 1 had not the money about his person, but could furnish a city water loan bond of the denomination of $2000. It was scornfully refused. Here was a predicament. No. 1 looked blue and got nervous, but anon a happy thought struck him. His friend from Wauseon certainly could not refuse to advance the required amount—and he didn't—but unhesitatingly drew out $2000, and handed over the same, accepting the bond as an equivalent. Just at that moment the gentlemen disappeared up a stairway in Morrison block. The bond, upon being consulted, turned out to be spurious, and bore upon its face $1000 only. It was numbered 2217, and is a very excellent counterfeit. Mr. Swan called at the police headquarters, but received no balm for his misery.

Government Stocks in New York.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 112¾@112⅞.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 108½@108¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 105⅝@105¾.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 105⅝@105¾.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 108¼@108⅜.
United States 5 20s, 1867, 108¼@108⅜.
United States 10-40s, 101⅝@101¾.
June and July 7·30s, 104⅝@104⅞.

DEATH OF AN ESTEEMED CITIZEN.—We learn of the death of Captain John P. Levy—for many years a resident in West Philadelphia—at Aiken, South Carolina. Captain Levy had, for many years past, been in ill health, and was led to take his Southern journey in hopes of fully recovering from his indisposition. Arriving at that place, he gradually sank lower until yesterday when he expired, having attained the aged of fifty-eight years. By his munificence the Berean Baptist Church, West Philadelphia, was built, and is a standing monument of his liberality and Christian effort.

WILLIAM INGRAM'S AMERICAN TEA WAREHOUSE, No. 43 S. SECOND Street
TEAS at low prices for the Holidays.
Try them. 12 20 6t*

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 35p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

TO THE LADIES.—HAVING PURCHASED the whole of a large Importer's stock of commenced SOFA CUSHIONS, CHAIR SEATS, PIANO STOOLS, AND SLIPPERS, we are offering them at less than cost of importation. A full assortment Berlin Zephyr, sold full weight. American Worsted of superior quality, 16 cents per ounce. Woollen Knitting Yarn, Bugle Fringe, Bugle Gimps and Buttons.
RAPSON'S Trimmings and Zephyr Store,
1 11 fmw2m5p] N.W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

A FURTHER REDUCTION IN THE PRICE of HOLIDAY BOOKS,
AT
THE CHEAP BOOK STORE.
CLOSING OUT HOLIDAY BOOKS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
FAMILY BIBLES at all prices.
A large assortment of
POCKET BIBLES, PRAYER, AND HYMN BOOKS.
EVERYTHING AT LESS THAN PANIC PRICES.
A large part of our stock at less than
HALF PRICE.
CALL FOR THE NEW HOLIDAY CATALOGUE.
Examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
The store will be kept open until 10 o'clock each evening.
JAMES S. CLAXTON,
Publisher and Bookseller,
12 27 3t No. 1214 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Subscriber offers his ENTIRE STOCK of
USEFUL HOUSE-FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS AT GREAT SACRIFICE,
TO CLOSE BUSINESS BY JANUARY 1.
FIXTURES FOR SALE.
WILLIAM YARNALL,
NO. 1232 CHESNUT STREET,
12 10 1mrp Southeast corner of Thirteenth.

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·33 taking in exchange U. S. 6's of 1881.			
$156·33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
$137·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151·88	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & Jy
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67, do.
$98·83	do.	do.	5 ₱ cent. 10-40's, do.
$158·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$152·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

DE HAVEN & BRO.
PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1867. 121

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

Proposed Change in the Internal Revenue Stamps—The Removal of General Pope—The President's Tribulation About a Successor—Arrival of Lieutenant-General Sherman, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.

Commissioner Rollins invites designs for internal revenue stamps, or plans for their cancellation, to be submitted for examination prior to February 1, 1868, with a view to their adoption, if found to be satisfactory and effectual. The Commissioner desires to procure such a stamp and to adopt such a method of cancellation as shall effectually protect the Treasury against losses from counterfeiting, and from the restoration and re-use of stamps.

President Johnson seems to have fully made up his mind to remove General Pope, but whom to get to succeed is the knotty problem which is under consideration at the White House. Johnson is thought to be favorable to Meade, but he is not sure how Meade would administer law down there, for Meade is known to be firm and impartial, and would execute the law as he construed it, honestly and faithfully. This don't meet the views of the President's advisers, who would like to have a man who would become a creature of Johnson's will, and do his bidding, and they fear Meade will not suit them.

Then the ultra Democrats say openly that there is no use of removing Pope now, for he has done his worst and got two Constitutional Conventions in his district in operation—Georgia and Alabama—and to remove him now and put another officer in his place would leave him nothing to do but to carry out the work Pope has begun and so nearly completed.

The difficulty in finding a successor may result in no change being made at present.

General Sherman arrived yesterday, from New York, with his daughter Minnie, to spend the holidays here. This morning he had an interview with the President and General Grant, and Secretary McCulloch.

The General Land Office.

The Surveyor-General of Colorado has forwarded to the General Land Office the plot and field notes of the claim known as the Peck & Thomas Gold Mining Lode, situated in the Gregory Mining District, in Gilpin county, Colorado. The claim is for thirty thousand square feet of surface, to which the claimants desire to perfect their title under the Mining law of Congress, approved July 26, 1866.

Arrangements for the Funeral of General Griffin To-morrow.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The funeral of General Griffin will take place to-morrow at noon. The remains will be accompanied by a military escort suitable to his rank, and will move from the Baltimore Depot to the Georgetown Cemetery. The pall-bearers will be Generals Emory, Carr, Ricketts, Hunter, Hardie, Humphrey, Rawlins, Augur.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Morning Report of Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 27—11·15 A. M.—Illinois Central, 88; Erie, 49; others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27 — 11·15 A. M. — Cotton steady; sales will probably reach 8000 bales. Tallow, 43s. 9d.; other articles unchanged.

ADDITIONAL FROM CUBA.

Christmas Festivities.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—The festival of Christmas was celebrated here with great devotion. The ceremonies of the Church were of the most solemn kind. As usual in Catholic countries, the afternoon and evening were passed in festivities of the most entertaining character.

Congratulatory Correspondence Between General Lersundi and the President of the International Ocean Telegraph Company.

To his Excellency Captain-General Lersundi, Havana, Cuba:—The International Ocean Telegraph Company congratulates itself on the accession to power in Cuba of so distinguished and enlightened a soldier and statesman as your Excellency, and I am requested by the directors to express to your Excellency their wishes for your health and success, and their assurance that nothing in the administration of the affairs of the company shall be done to interrupt the perfect accord which has existed between the representatives of her Catholic Majesty in the Island of Cuba and this company.

W. F. SMITH, President.

HAVANA, Dec. 24.—To General W. F. Smith, New York:—I have received with great pleasure the congratulations that your Excellency sent me in the name of the directors of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, and rejoice at the perfect accord which exists between the Company and the representatives of her Catholic Majesty in the Antilles. I will try carefully to maintain this good understanding, carrying out thus the recommendations of the Spanish Government in behalf of the Company over which your Excellency so worthily presides.

FRANCISCO DE LERSUNDI,
Captain-General.

STANTON.

He is Preparing his Defense—Additional Reasons for his Suspension.

The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondence, dated last evening, gives the following:—

Ex-Secretary Stanton has returned to this city, and is busy, it is said, preparing his defense before the Senate. What line he will adopt is unknown to outside barbarians, as since his retirement from office he has practised the utmost reticence and secrecy, refusing to be interrogated by correspondents, and declining to inform even his friends what he is about. The general impression now seems to be that he has a poor case, and that he cannot muster a corporal's guard of supporters in the Senate. In this connection it may be stated that the causes assigned in the President's Message for the removal of Mr. Stanton are by no means the only ones which led to that result. There were others which, in the mind of the President, furnished strong grounds for the decapitation of the Secretary. Among these were charges of divulging Cabinet proceedings, and of conniving at the circulation of slanders against the President. As an illustration I may mention that it was charged against Mr. Johnson that he had spoliated Booth's diary by tearing out of it a number of leaves containing positive evidence of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln. These leaves, it was said, were hidden away somewhere in the War Department, under the control of Mr. Stanton and Judge Advocate-General Holt. Whether such leaves existed or not it was deemed by President Johnson to be the duty of the Secretary of War to make the fact known. If the story of the existence of evidence of the kind mentioned was true, Stanton ought to have had the parties implicated by the evidence brought to justice and convicted, even though one of them happened to be the President of the United States. That, the President believed, was a duty the Secretary of War owed to the people. If it were not true, then, as a Cabinet officer, as a confidential adviser of the President, it was his duty to clear away such a black cloud from the fame of his superior. Mr. Stanton did neither the one thing nor the other, though he knew all along that the story of President Johnson's complicity in the crime was utterly unfounded. This alone, in the President's opinion, was a sufficient ground for Stanton's removal. At the summer meeting of Congress General Schenck introduced a resolution calling specifically for the President to furnish to Congress a copy of the Cabinet proceedings on unfinished and incomplete discussions relative to instructions to the five Military Commanders. It is charged that Stanton penned that resolution, and must have informed Schenck of the character of that part of the Cabinet proceedings not given officially to the public. The President as will be remembered, refused to accommodate Schenck and Congress on the subject until such time as, in the opinion of the Executive, it would redound to the public benefit to do so. Notwithstanding this decision of the President, Mr. Stanton, it is charged, furnished the particulars of the Cabinet discussions sought for by Schenck to the correspondent of a Western paper, thus violating the good faith deemed essential in an honorable Cabinet officer. The particulars, the President considers, leaked out from no other quarter.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 27

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third stree

BETWEEN	BOARDS.		
$200 5-20s '65.Jy.rg......	104⅜	7 sh Western Bank..	93
$1000 Pa 6s 1series......	104¼	25 sh 13th & 15th.........	19
$1000 Pa 6s. W L cp......		100 sh Phil & Erie........	28⅜
Monday..	103	100 do...........ls..	28⅜
$5000 City 6s, New.c.ls	99½	100 do.......b60..	28⅜
$200 do. New.d b	99½	100 do.......b60..	28⅜
$5000 C&A m mt 6s'89.ls	93	100 sh Read R.......s60.	48⅝
15 sh Penna R......s5.	51¾	100 do.......b30.	48 3/4
3 do.........	51¾	100 do.......b30.	48⅞
3 do.........s5.	51¾	100 sh Cata Pf.......60d..	27½
SECOND	BOARD.		
$1000 C & Am 6s,'83......	87½	100 sh Phil & E....b60 .	28⅜
5000 do...'75.........	90	100 do..........	28⅜
$2000 Read 6s, '70.........	96	100 do.........	28⅜
$10 sh C& Am R.........	128	100 sh Leh Nav.. ..b30.	29½
6 sh Acad of Music..	70	11 sh Penna R ......ls..	52

CHRISTMAS STORY

FOR 1867.

NO THOROUGHFARE.

BY

CHARLES DICKENS AND WILKIE COLLINS

[*Concluded from our last issue.*]

OBENREIZER'S VICTORY.

The scene shifts again—to the foot of the Simplon, on the Swiss side.

In one of the dreary rooms of the dreary little inn at Brieg, Mr. Bintrey and Maitre Voigt sat together at a professional council of two. Mr. Bintrey was searching in his despatch-box. Maitre Voigt was looking towards a closed door, painted brown to imitate mahogany, and communicating with an inner room.

"Isn't it time he was here?" asked the notary, shifting his position, and glancing at a second door at the other end of the room, painted yellow to imitate deal.

"He *is* here," answered Bintrey, after listening for a moment.

The yellow door was opened by a waiter, and Obenreizer walked in.

After greeting Maitre Voigt with a cordiality which appeared to cause the notary no little embarrassment, Obenreizer bowed with grave and distant politeness to Bintrey. "For what reason have I been brought from Neuchatel to the foot of the mountain?" he inquired, taking the seat which the English lawyer had indicated to him.

"You shall be quite satisfied on that head before our interview is over," returned Bintrey. "For the present, permit me to suggest proceeding at once to business. There has been a correspondence, Mr. Obenreizer, between you and your niece. I am here to represent your niece."

"In other words, you, a lawyer, are here to represent an infraction of the law."

"Admirably put!" said Bintrey. "If all the people I have to deal with were only like you, what an easy profession mine would be! I am here to represent an infraction of the law—that is your point of view. I am here to make a compromise between you and your niece—that is my point of view."

"There must be two parties to a compromise," rejoined Obenreizer. "I decline, in this case, to be one of them. The law gives me authority to control my niece's actions, until she comes of age. She is not yet of age; and I claim my authority."

At this point Maitre Voigt attempted to speak. Bintrey silenced him with a compassionate indulgence of tone and manner, as if he was silencing a favorite child.

"No, my worthy friend, not a word. Don't excite yourself unnecessarily; leave it to me." He turned, and addressed himself again to Obenreizer. "I can think of nothing comparable to you, Mr. Obenreizer, but granite—and even that wears out in course of time. In the interests of peace and quietness—for the sake of your own dignity—relax a little. If you will only delegate your authority to another person whom I know of, that person may be trusted never to lose sight of your niece, night or day!"

"You are wasting your time and mine," returned Obenreizer. "If my niece is not rendered up to my authority within a week from this day, I invoke the law. If you resist the law, I take her by force."

He rose to his feet as he said the last word. Maitre Voigt looked round again towards the brown door which led into the inner room.

"Have some pity on the poor girl," pleaded Bintrey. "Remember how lately she lost her lover by a dreadful death! Will nothing move you?"

"Nothing."

Bintrey, in his turn, rose to his feet, and looked at Maitre Voigt. Maitre Voigt's hand, resting on the table, began to tremble. Maitre Voigt's eyes remained fixed, as if by irresistible fascination, on the brown door. Obenreizer, suspiciously observing him, looked that way too.

"There is somebody listening in there!" he exclaimed, with a sharp backward glance at Bintrey.

"There are two people listening," answered Bintrey.

"Who are they?"

"You shall see."

With that answer, he raised his voice and spoke the next words—the two common words which are on everybody's lips, at every hour of the day: "Come in!"

The brown door opened. Supported on Marguerite's arm—his sunburnt color gone, his right arm bandaged and thrown over his breast—Vendale stood before the murderer, a man risen from the dead.

In the moment of silence that followed, the singing of a caged bird in the courtyard outside was the one sound stirring in the room. Maitre Voigt touched Bintrey, and pointed to Obenreizer. "Look at him!" said the notary in a whisper.

The shock had paralyzed every movement in the villain's body, but the movement of the blood. His face was like the face of a corpse. The one vestige of color left in it was a livid purple streak which marked the course of the scar, where his victim had wounded him on the cheek and neck. Speechless, breathless, motionless alike in eye and limb, it seemed as if, at the sight of Vendale, the death to which he had doomed Vendale had struck him where he stood.

"Somebody ought to speak to him," said Maitre Voigt. "Shall I?"

Even at that moment, Bintrey persisted in silencing the notary, and in keeping the lead in the proceedings to himself. Checking Maitre Voigt by a gesture, he dismissed Marguerite and Vendale in these words:—"The object of your appearance here is answered," he said. "If you will withdraw for the present, it may help Mr. Obenreizer to recover himself."

It did help him. As the two passed through the door and closed it behind them, he drew a deep breath of relief. He looked round him for the chair from which he had risen, and dropped into it.

"Give him time," pleaded Maitre Voigt.

"No," said Bintrey. "I don't know what use he may make of it if I do." He turned once more to Obenreizer and went on. "I owe it to myself," he said—"I don't admit, mind, that I owe it to *you*—to account for my appearance in these proceedings, and to state what has been done under my advice, and on my sole responsibility. Can you listen to me?"

"I can listen to you."

"Recall the time when you started for Switzerland with Mr. Vendale," Bintrey began. "You had not left England four-and-twenty hours before your niece committed an act of imprudence which not even your penetration could foresee. She followed her promised husband on his journey, without asking anybody's advice or permission, and without any better companion to protect her than a Cellarman in Mr. Vendale's employment."

"Why did she follow me on the journey? and how came the Cellarman to be the person who accompanied her?"

"She followed you on the journey," answered Bintrey, "because she suspected there had been some serious collision between you and Mr. Vendale, which had been kept secret from her; and because she rightly believed you to be capable of serving your interests, or of satisfying your enmity, at the price of a crime. As for the Cellarman, he was one, among the other people in Mr. Vendale's establishment, to whom she applied (the moment your back was turned) to know if anything had happened between their master and you. The Cellarman alone had something to tell her. A senseless superstition, and a common accident which had happened to his master in his master's cellar, had connected Mr. Vendale in this man's mind with the idea of danger by murder. Your niece surprised him into a confession, which aggravated tenfold the terrors that possessed her. Aroused to a sense of the mischief he had done, the man, of his own accord, made the one atonement in his power. 'If my master is in danger, Miss,' he said, 'it is my duty to follow him, too; and it's more than my duty to take care of *you*.' The two set forth together—and, for once, a superstition has had its use. It decided your niece on taking the journey; and it led the way to saving a man's life. Do you understand me, so far?"

"I understand you, so far."

"My first knowledge of the crime that you had committed," pursued Bintrey, "came to me in the form of a letter from your niece. All you need know is that her love and her courage recovered the body of your victim, and aided the after-efforts which brought him back to life. While he lay helpless at Brieg, under her care, she wrote to me to come out to him. Before starting, I informed Madame Dor that I knew Miss Obenreizer to be safe, and knew where she was. Madame Dor informed me, in return, that a letter had come for your niece, which she knew to be in your handwriting. I took possession of it, and arranged for the forwarding of any other letters which might follow. Arrived at Brieg, I found Mr. Vendale out of danger, and at once devoted myself to hastening the day of reckoning with you. Defresnier and Company turned you off on suspicion; acting on information privately supplied by me. Having stripped you of your false character, the next thing to do was to strip you of your authority over your niece. To reach this end, I not only had no scruple in digging the pitfall under your feet in the dark—I felt a certain professional pleasure in fighting you with your own weapons. By my advice, the truth has been carefully concealed from you, up to this day. By my advice, the trap into which you have walked was set for you (you know why, now, as well as I do) in this place. There was but one certain way of shaking the devilish self-control which has hitherto made you a formidable man. That way has been tried, and (look at me as you may) that way has succeeded. The last thing that remains to be done," concluded Bintrey, producing two little slips of manuscript from his despatch box, "is to set your niece free. You have attempted murder, and you have committed forgery and theft. We have the evidence ready against you in both cases. If you are convicted as a felon, you know as well as I do what becomes of your authority over your niece. Personally, I should have preferred taking that way out of it. But considerations are pressed on me which I am not able to resist, and this interview must end, as I have told you already, in a compromise. Sign those lines, resigning all authority over Miss Obenreizer, and pledging yourself never to be seen in England or in Switzerland again; and I will sign an indemnity which secures you against further proceedings on our part."

Obenreizer took the pen in silence, and signed his niece's release. On receiving the indemnity in return, he rose, but made no movement to leave the room. He stood looking at Maitre Voigt with a strange smile gathering on his lips, and a strange light flashing in his filmy eyes.

"What are you waiting for?" asked Bintrey.

Obenreizer pointed to the brown door. "Call them back," he answered. "I have something to say in their presence before I go."

"Say it in my presence," retorted Bintrey. "I decline to call them back."

Obenreizer turned to Maitre Voigt. "Do you remember telling me that you once had an English client named Vendale?" he asked.

"Well," answered the notary. "And what of that?"

"Maitre Voigt, your clock-lock has betrayed you."

"What do you mean?"

"I have read the letters and certificates in your client's box. I have taken copies of them. I have got the copies here. Is there, or is there not, a reason for calling them back?"

For a moment the notary looked to and fro, between Obenreizer and Bintrey, in helpless astonishment. Recovering himself, he drew his brother lawyer aside, and hurriedly spoke a few words close in his ear. The face of Bintrey—after first faithfully reflecting the astonishment on the face of Maitre Voigt—suddenly altered its expression. He sprang, with the activity of a young man, to the door of the inner room, entered it, remained inside for a minute, and returned followed by Marguerite and Vendale. "Now, Mr. Obenreizer," said Bintrey, "the last move in the game is yours. Play it."

"Before I resign my position as that young lady's guardian," said Obenreizer, "I have a secret to reveal in which she is interested. In making my disclosure, I am not claiming her attention for a narrative which she, or any other person present, is expected to take on trust. I am possessed of written proofs, copies of originals, the authenticity of which Maitre Voigt himself can attest. Bear that in mind, and permit me to refer you, at starting, to a date long past—the month of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six."

"Mark the date, Mr. Vendale," said Bintrey.

"My first proof," said Obenreizer, taking a paper from his pocket-book. "Copy of a letter, written by an English lady (married) to her sister, a widow. The name of the person writing the letter I shall keep suppressed until I have done. The name of the person to whom the letter is written I am willing to reveal. It is addressed to 'Mrs. Jane Ann Miller, of Groombridge Wells, England.'"

Vendale started, and opened his lips to speak. Bintrey instantly stopped him, as he had stopped Maitre Voigt. "No," said the pertinacious lawyer. "Leave it to me."

Obenreizer went on:—

"It is needless to trouble you with the first half of the letter," he said. "I can give the substance of it in two words. The writer's position at the time is this. She has been long living in Switzerland with her husband—obliged to live there for the sake of her husband's health. They are about to move to a new residence on the Lake of Neuchatel in a week, and they will be ready to receive Mrs. Miller as visitor in a fortnight for that time. This said, the writer next enters into an important domestic detail. She has been childless for years—she and her husband have now no hope of children; they are lonely; they want an interest in life; they have decided on adopting a child. Here the important part of the letter begins; and here, therefore, I read it to you word for word."

He folded back the first page of the letter and read as follows:—

"* * * * Will you help us, my dear sister, to realize our new project? As English people, we wish to adopt an English child. This may be done, I believe, at the Foundling: my husband's lawyers in London will tell you how. I leave the choice to you, with only these conditions attached to it—that the child is to be an infant under a year old, and is to be a boy. Will you pardon the trouble I am giving you, for my sake; and will you bring our adopted child to us, with your own children, when you come to Neuchatel?

"I must add a word as to my husband's wishes in this matter. He is resolved to spare the child whom we make our own any future mortification and loss of self-respect which might be caused by a discovery of his true origin. He will bear my husband's name, and he will be brought up in the belief that he is really our son. His inheritance of what we have to leave will be secured to him,—not only according to the laws of England in such cases, but according to the laws of Switzerland also; for we have lived so long in this country that there is a doubt whether we may not be considered as 'domiciled' in Switzerland. The one precaution left to take is to prevent any after-discovery at the Foundling. Now, our name is a very uncommon one; and if we appear on the Register of the Institution, as the persons adopting the child, there is just a chance that something might result from it. Your name, my dear, is the name of thousands of other people; and if you will consent to appear on the Register, there need be no fear of any discoveries in that quarter. We are moving, by the doctor's orders, to a part of Switzerland in which our circumstances are quite unknown; and you, as I understand, are about to engage a new nurse for the journey when you come to see us. Under these circumstances, the child may appear as my child, brought back to me under my sister's care. The only servant we take with us from our old home is my own maid, who can be safely trusted. As for the lawyers in England and in Switzerland, it is their profession to keep secrets—and we may feel quite easy in that direction. So there you have our harmless little conspiracy! Write by return of post, my love, and tell me you will join it."

"Do you still conceal the name of the writer of that letter?" asked Vendale.

"I keep the name of the writer till the last," answered Obenreizer, "and I proceed to my second proof—a mere slip of paper, this time, as you see. Memorandum given to the Swiss lawyer, who drew the documents referred to in the letter I have just read, expressed as follows: 'Adopted from the Foundling Hospital of England, 3d March, 1836, a male infant, called, in the Institution, Walter Wilding. Person appearing on the register as adopting the child, Mrs. Jane Anne Miller, widow, acting in this matter for her married sister, domiciled in Switzerland.' Patience!" resumed Obenreizer, as Vendale, breaking loose from Bintrey, started to his feet. "I shall not keep the name concealed much longer. Two more little slips of paper, and I have done. Third proof! Certificate of Dr. Ganz, still living in practice at Neuchatel, dated July, 1838. The doctor certifies (you shall read it for yourselves directly), first, that he attended the adopted child in its infant maladies; second, that, three months before the date of the certificate, the gentleman adopting the child as his son died; third, that on the date of the certificate, his widow and her maid, taking the adopted child with them, left Neuchatel on their return to England. One more link now added to this, and my chain of evidence is complete. The maid remained with her mistress till her mistress' death, only a few years since. The maid can swear to the identity of the adopted infant, from his childhood to his youth—from his youth to his manhood, as he is now. There is her address in England—and there, Mr. Vendale, is the fourth, and final proof!"

"Why do you address yourself to *me*?" said Vendale, as Obenreizer threw the written address on the table.

Obenreizer turned on him, in a sudden frenzy of triumph.

"*Because you are the man!* If my niece marries you, she marries a bastard, brought up by public charity. If my niece marries you, she marries an impostor, without name or lineage, disguised in the character of a gentleman of rank and family."

"Bravo!" cried Bintrey. "Admirably put, Mr. Obenreizer! It only wants one word more to complete it. She marries—thanks entirely to your exertions—a man whose inherits a handsome fortune, and a man whose origin will make him prouder than ever of his peasant wife. George Vendale, as brother-executors, let us congratulate each other! Our dear dead friend's last wish on earth is accomplished. We have found the lost Walter Wilding. As Mr. Obenreizer said just now—you are the man!"

The words passed by Vendale unheeded. For the moment he was conscious of but one sensation—he heard but one voice. Marguerite's hand was clasping his. Marguerite's voice was whispering to him—"I never loved you, George, as I love you now."

THE CURTAIN FALLS.

May Day. There is merry making in Cripple Corner, the chimneys smoke, the patriarchal dining-hall is hung with garlands, and Mrs. Goldstraw, the respected housekeeper, is very busy. For, on this bright morning the young master of Cripple Corner is to be married to its young mistress, far away, to wit, in the little town of Brieg, in Switzerland, lying at the foot of the Simplon Pass, where she saved his life.

The bells ring gayly in the little town of Brieg, and flags are stretched across the street, and rifle shots are heard, and sounding music from brass instruments. Streamer-decorated casks of wine have been rolled out under a gay awning in the public way before the Inn, and there will be free feasting and revelry. What with bells and banners, draperies hanging from windows, explosion of gunpowder, and reverberation of brass music, the little town of Brieg is all in a flutter, like the hearts of its simple people.

It was a stormy night last night, and the mountains are covered with snow. But the sun is bright to-day, the sweet air is fresh, the tin spires of the little town of Brieg are burnished silver, and the Alps are ranges of far-off white cloud in a deep blue sky.

The primitive people of the little town of Brieg have built a greenwood arch across the street, under which the newly married pair shall pass in triumph from the church. It is inscribed, on that side, "HONOR AND LOVE TO MARGUERITE VENDALE!" for the people are proud of her to enthusiasm. This greeting of the bride under her new name is affectionately meant as a surprise, and therefore the arrangement has been made that she, unconscious why, shall be taken to the church by a tortuous back way. A scheme not difficult to carry into execution in the crooked little town of Brieg.

So all things are in readiness, and they are to go and come on foot. Assembled in the Inn's best chamber, festively adorned, are the bride and bridegroom, the Neuchatel notary, the London lawyer, Madame Dor, and a certain large mysterious Englishman, popularly known as Monsieur Zhoe-Ladelle. And behold Madame Dor, arrayed in a spotless pair of gloves of her own, with no hand in the air, but both hands clasped round the neck of the bride; to embrace whom Madame Dor had turned her broad back on the company, consistent to the last.

"Forgive me, my beautiful," pleads Madame Dor, "for that I ever was his she-cat!"

"She-cat, Madame Dor?"

"Engaged to sit watching my so charming mouse," are the explanatory words of Madame Dor, delivered with a penitential sob.

"Why, you were our best friend! George, dearest, tell Madame Dor. Was she not our best friend?"

"Undoubtedly, darling. What should we have done without her?"

"You are both so generous," cries Madame Dor, accepting consolation, and immediately relapsing. "But I commenced as a she-cat."

"Ah! But like the cat in the fairy story, good Madame Dor," says Vendale, saluting her cheek, "you were a true woman. And, being a true woman, the sympathy of your heart was with true love."

"I don't wish to deprive Madame Dor of her share in the embraces that are going on," Mr. Bintrey puts in, watch in hand, "and I don't presume to offer any objection to your having got yourselves mixed together, in the corner there, like the three Graces. I merely remark that I think it's time we were moving. What are *your* sentiments on that subject, Mr. Ladle?"

"Clear, sir," replies Joey, with a gracious grin. "I'm clearer altogether, sir, for having lived so many weeks upon the surface. I never was so long upon the surface afore, and it's done me a power of good. At Cripple Corner, I was too much below it. Atop of the Simpleton, I was a deal too high above it. I've found the medium here, sir. And if ever I take in convivial, in all the rest of my days, I mean to do it this day, to the toast of 'Bless 'em both.'"

"I too!" says Bintrey. "And now, Monsieur Voigt, let you and me be two men of Marseilles, and allons, marchons, arm-in-arm!"

They go down to the door, where others are waiting for them, and they go quietly to the church, and the happy marriage takes place. While the ceremony is yet in progress, the notary is called out. When it is finished, he has returned, is standing behind Vendale, and touches him on the shoulder.

"Go the side door, one moment, Monsieur Vendale. Alone. Leave Madame to me."

At the side door of the church are the same two men from the Hospice. They are snow-stained and travel-worn. They wish him joy, and then each lays his broad hand upon Vendale's breast, and one says in a low voice, while the other steadfastly regards him:—

"It is here, Monsieur. Your litter. The very same."

"My litter is here? Why?"

"Hush! For the sake of Madame. Your companion of that day—"

"What of him?"

The man looks at his comrade, and his comrade takes him up. Each keeps his hand laid earnestly on Vendale's breast.

"He had been living at the first Refuge, monsieur, for some days. The weather was now good, now bad."

"Yes?"

"He arrived at our Hospice the day before yesterday, and, having refreshed himself with sleep on the floor before the fire, wrapped in his cloak, was resolute to go on, before dark, to the next Hospice. He had a great fear of that part of the way, and thought it would be worse to-morrow!"

"Yes?"

"He went on alone. He had passed the Gallery, when an avalanche—like that which fell behind you near the Bridge of the Ganther—"

"Killed him?"

"We dug him out, suffocated and broken all to pieces! But, Monsieur, as to Madame. We have brought him here on the litter, to be buried. We must ascend the street outside. Madame must not see. It would be an accursed thing to bring the litter through the arch across the street, until Madame has passed through. As you descend, we who accompany the litter will set it down on the stones of the street the second to the right, and will stand before it. But do not let Madame turn her head towards the street the second to the right. There is no time to lose. Madame will be alarmed by your absence. Adieu!"

Vendale returns to his bride, and draws her hand through his unmaimed arm. A pretty procession awaits them at the main door of the church. They take their station in it, and descend the street amidst the ringing of the bells, the firing of the guns, the waving of the flags, the playing of the music, the shouts, the smiles, and tears, of the excited town. Heads are uncovered as she passes, hands are kissed to her, all the people bless her. "Heaven's benediction on the dear girl! See where she goes in her youth and beauty; she who so nobly saved his life!"

Near the corner of the street the second to the right, he speaks to her and calls her attention to the windows on the opposite side. The corner well passed, he says:—"Do not look round, my darling, for a reason that I have," and turns his head. Then, looking back along the street, he sees the litter and its bearers passing up alone under the arch, as he and she and their marriage train go down towards the shining valley.

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At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

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NEW YORK.

November 23, 1867. 12 11 wfm9t

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DUE JANUARY 1, 1868,
WILL BE PAID ON AND AFTER THAT DATE
IN GOLD COIN,
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At the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York.
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FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OF

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG, December 18, 1867.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

DUE JULY 1, 1868,

Will be Redeemed with Interest to Date of Payment, on Presentation, at the

Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank

OF PHILADELPHIA.

VIZ.,

Loan of March 27, 1839, due July 1, 1868.

Loan of July 19, 1839, due July 1, 1868.

Interest on the Above Loans will Cease on the 1st of July, 1868.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of State.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.

W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

12 19 *Commissioners of Sinking Fund.*

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HAWTHORNE IN THE BOSTON CUSTOM-HOUSE.

[**Extracts From His Private Letters.**]

BOSTON, July 3, 1839.—I do not mean to imply that I am unhappy or discontented; for this is not the case. My life only is a burden in the same way that it is to every toilsome man, and mine is a healthy weariness, such as needs only a night's sleep to remove it. But henceforth forever I shall be entitled to call the sons of toil my brethren, and shall know how to sympathize with them; seeing that I likewise have risen at the dawn, and borne the fervor of the midday sun, nor turned my heavy footsteps homeward till eventide. Years hence, perhaps, the experience that my heart is acquiring now will flow out in truth and wisdom.

August 27.—I have been stationed all day at the end of Long Wharf, and I rather think that I had the most eligible situation of anybody in Boston. I was aware that it must be intensely hot in the midst of the city; but there was only a short space of uncomfortable heat in my region, half-way towards the centre of the harbor; and almost all the time there was a pure and delightful breeze, fluttering and palpitating, sometimes shyly kissing my brow, then dying away, and then rushing upon me in livelier sport, so that I was fain to settle my straw hat more tightly upon my head. Late in the afternoon there was a sunny shower, which came down so like a benediction, that it seemed ungrateful to take shelter in the cabin or to put up an umbrella. Then there was a rainbow, or a large segment of one, so exceedingly brilliant, and of such long endurance, that I almost fancied it was stained into the sky, and would continue there permanently. And there were clouds floating all about, great clouds, and small, of all glorious and lovely hues (save that imperial crimson which was revealed to our united gaze—so glorious, indeed, and so lovely, that I had a fantasy of heaven's being broken into fleecy fragments, and dispersed through space, with its blest inhabitants dwelling blissfully upon those scattered islands.

February 7, 1840.—What beautiful weather this is!—beautiful, at least, so far as sun, sky, and atmosphere are concerned, though a poor, wingless biped is sometimes constrained to wish that he could raise himself a little above the earth. How much mud and mire, how many pools of unclean water, how many slippery footsteps, and perchance heavy tumbles, might be avoided, if we could but tread six inches above the crust of this world! Physically, we cannot do this; our bodies cannot; but it seems to me that our hearts and minds may keep themselves above moral mud-puddles and other discomforts of the soul's pathway.

February 11.—I have been measuring coal all day on board of a black little British schooner, in a dismal dock at the north end of the city. Most of the time, I paced the deck to keep myself warm, for the wind (northeast, I believe) blew up through the dock as if it had been the pipe of a pair of bellows. The vessel lying deep between two wharves, there was no more delightful prospect on the right hand and on the left than the posts and timbers, half immersed in the water, and covered with ice which the rising and falling of successive tides had left upon them, so that they looked like immense icicles. Across the water, however, not more than half a mile off, appeared the Bunker Hill Monument; and, what interested me considerably more, a church-steeple, with the dial of a clock upon it, whereby I was enabled to measure the march of the weary hours. Sometimes I descended into the dirty little cabin of the schooner, and warmed myself by a red-hot stove, among biscuit barrels, pots and kettles, sea-chests, and innumerable lumber of all sorts—my olfactories, meanwhile, being greatly refreshed by the odor of a pipe which the captain or some one of his crew was smoking. But at last came the sunset, with delicate clouds, and a purple light upon the islands; and I blessed it, because it was the signal of my release.

February 12.—All day long again have I been engaged in a very black business—as black as a coal—and though my face and hands have undergone a thorough purification, I feel not altogether fit to hold communion with doves. Methinks my profession is somewhat akin to that of a chimney-sweeper; but the latter has the advantage over me, because, after climbing up through the darksome flue of the chimney, he emerges into the midst of the golden air, and sings out his melodies far over the heads of the whole tribe of weary earth-plodders. My toil to-day has been cold and dull enough; nevertheless, I was neither cold nor dull.

March 15.—I pray that in one year more I may find some way of escaping from this unblessed Custom House, for it is a very grievous thraldom. I do detest all offices—all, at least, that are held on a political tenure. And I want nothing to do with politicians. Their hearts wither away, and die out of their bodies. Their consciences are turned to India rubber, or to some substance as black as that, and which will stretch as much. One thing, if no more, I have gained by my Custom House experience—to know a politician. It is a knowledge which no previous thought or power of sympathy could have taught me, because the animal, or the machine rather, is not in nature.

March 28.—I do think that it is the doom laid upon me of murdering so many of the brightest hours of the day at the Custom House, that makes such havoc with my wits; for here I am again trying to write worthily, ... yet with a sense as if all the noblest part of man had been left out of my composition, or had decayed out of it, since my nature was given to my own keeping. . . . . Never comes any bird of Paradise into that dismal region. A salt, or even a coal ship, is ten million times preferable; for there the sky is above me, and the fresh breeze around me, and my thoughts, having hardly anything to do with my occupation, are as free as air.

Nevertheless, you are not to fancy that the above paragraph gives a correct idea of my mental and spiritual state. . . . It is only once in a while that the image and desire of a better and happier life makes me feel the iron of my chain; for, after all, a human spirit may find no insufficiency of food fit for it, even in the Custom-House. And with such materials as these, I do think and feel and learn things that are worth knowing, and which I should not know unless I had learned them there, so that the present portion of my life shall not be quite left out of the sum of my real existence. . . . . It is good for me, on many accounts, that my life has had this passage in it. I know much more than I did a year ago. I have a stronger sense of power to act as a man amongst men. I have gained worldly wisdom also that is not altogether of this world. And when I quit this earthly cavern where I am now buried, nothing will cling to me that ought to be left behind. Men will not perceive, I trust, by my look, or the tenor of my thoughts and feelings, that I have been a Custom House officer.

April 7.—It appears to me to have been the most uncomfortable day that ever was inflicted on poor mortals. . . . . Besides the bleak, unkindly air, I have been plagued by two sets of coal-shovellers at the same time, and have been obliged to keep two separate tallies simultaneously. But I was conscious that all this was merely a vision and a fantasy, and that, in reality, I was not half frozen by the bitter blast, nor tormented by those grimy coal-heavers, but that I was basking quietly in the sunshine of eternity. . . . . Any sort of bodily and earthly torment may serve to make us sensible that we have a soul that is not within the jurisdiction of such shadowy demons—it separates the immortal within us from the mortal. But the wind has blown my brains into such confusion that I cannot philosophize now.

April 19— . . . . . What a beautiful day was yesterday. My spirit rebelled against being confined in my darksome dungeon at the Custom House. It seemed a sin,—a murder of the joyful young day—a quenching of the sunshine. Nevertheless, there I was kept a prisoner till it was too late to fling myself on a gentle wind, and be blown away into the country. . . . . When I shall be again free, I will enjoy all things with the fresh simplicity of a child of five years old. I shall grow young again, made all over anew. I will go forth and stand in a summer shower, and all the worldly dust that has collected on me shall be washed away at once, and my heart will be like a bank of fresh flowers for the weary to rest upon. . . . .

6 P. M.—I went out to walk about an hour ago, and found it very pleasant, though there was a somewhat cool wind. I went round and across the Common, and stood on the highest point of it, where I could see miles and miles into the country. Blessed be God for this green tract, and the view which it affords, whereby we poor citizens may be put in mind, sometimes, that all His earth is not composed of blocks of brick houses, and of stone or wooden pavements! Blessed be God for the sky, too, though the smoke of the city may somewhat change its aspect; but still it is better than if each street were covered over with a roof. There were a good many people walking on the Mall—mechanics apparently, and shopkeepers' clerks, with their wives; and boys were rolling on the grass, and I would have liked to lie down and roll too.

April 30 . . . . I arose this morning, feeling more elastic than I have throughout the winter; for the breathing of the ocean air has wrought a very beneficial effect. . . . . What a beautiful, most beautiful afternoon this has been! It was a real happiness to live. If I had been merely a vegetable—a hawthorn bush, for instance—I must have been happy in such an air and sunshine; but having a mind and a soul, ... I enjoyed somewhat more than mere vegetable happiness. . . . . The footsteps of May can be traced upon the islands in the harbor, and I have been watching the tints of green upon them, gradually deepening, till now they are almost as beautiful as they ever can be.

May 19. . . . . Lights and shadows are continually flitting across my inward sky, and I know neither whence they come nor whither they go; nor do I inquire too closely into them. It is dangerous to look too minutely into such phenomena. It is apt to create a substance where at first there was a mere shadow. . . . . If at any time there should seem to be an expression unintelligible from one soul to another, it is best not to strive to interpret it in earthly language, but to wait for the soul to make itself understood; and were we to wait a thousand years, we need deem it no more time than we can spare. . . . . It is not that I have any love of mystery, but because I abhor it, and because I have often felt that words may be a thick and darksome veil of mystery between the soul and the truth which it seeks. Wretched were we, indeed, if we had no better means of communicating ourselves, no fairer garb in which to array our essential being, than these poor rags and tatters of Babel. Yet words are not without their use, even for purposes of explanation; but merely for explaining outward acts and all sorts of external things, leaving the soul's life and action to explain itself in its own way.

What a musty disquisition I have scribbled! I would not read it over for sixpence.

May 29.—Rejoice with me, for I am free from a load of coal, which has been pressing upon my shoulders throughout all the hot weather. I am convinced that Christian's burden consisted of coal; and no wonder he felt so much relieved when it fell off, and rolled into the sepulchre. His load, however, at the utmost, could not have been more than a few bushels; whereas mine was exactly one hundred and thirty-five chaldrons and seven tubs.

May 30. . . . . On board my salt vessels and colliers there are many things happening, many pictures which in future years, when I am again busy at the loom of fiction, I could weave in, but my fancy is rendered so torpid by my ungenial way of life, that I cannot sketch off the scenes and portraits that interest me, and I am forced to trust them to my memory, with the hope of recalling them at some more favorable period. For these three or four days I have been observing a little Mediterranean boy, from Malaga, not more than ten or eleven years old, but who is already a citizen of the world, and seems to be just as gay and contented on the deck of a Yankee coal vessel as he could be while playing beside his mother's door. It is really touching to see how free and happy he is—how the little fellow takes the whole wide world for his home and all mankind for his family. He talks Spanish—at least, that is his native tongue; but he is also very intelligible in English, and perhaps he likewise has smatterings of the speech of other countries, whither the winds may have wafted this little sea-bird. He is a Catholic, and, yesterday being Friday, he caught some fish and fried them for his dinner in sweet oil; and really they looked so delicate that I almost wished he would invite me to partake. Every once in a while he undresses himself and leaps overboard, plunging down beneath the waves, as if the sea were as native to him as the earth. Then he runs up the rigging of the vessel, as if he meant to fly away through the air. I must remember this little boy, and perhaps I may make something more beautiful of him than these rough and imperfect touches would promise.

June 11. . . . . . I could wish that the east wind would blow every day from 10 o'clock till 5; for there is great refreshment in it to us poor mortals that toil beneath the sun. We must not think too unkindly even of the east wind. It is not, perhaps, a wind to be loved, even in its benignant moods; but there are seasons when I delight to feel its breath upon my cheek, though it be never advisable to throw open my bosom and take it into my heart, as I would its gentle sisters of the South and West. To-day, if I had been on the wharves, the slight chill of an east wind would have been a blessing, like the chill of death to a world-weary man. . . . . But this has been one of the idlest days that I ever spent in Boston. . . . . In the morning, soon after breakfast, I went to the Athenæum gallery; and during the hour or two that I stayed, not a single visitor came in. Some people were putting up paintings in one division of the room; but I had the other all to myself. There are two pictures there by our friend Sarah Clarke—scenes in Kentucky.

From the picture gallery I went to the reading-room of the Athenæum, and there read the magazines till nearly twelve, thence to the Custom House, and soon afterwards to dinner with Colonel Hall, then back to the Custom House, but only for a little while. There was nothing in the world to do, and so, at 2 o'clock, I came home and lay down, with the "Faery Queene" in my hand.

August 21.—Last night I slept with a child of five years old, and had no dreams at all—unless just before it was time to rise, and I have forgotten what those dreams were. After I was fairly awake this morning I felt very bright and airy, and was glad that I had been compelled to snatch two additional hours of existence from annihilation. The sun's disc was but half above the ocean's verge when I ascended the ship's side. These early morning hours are very lightsome and quiet. Almost the whole day I have been in the shade, reclining on a pile of sails, so that the life and spirit are not entirely worn out of me. . . . . The wind has been east this afternoon—perhaps in the forenoon too—and I could not help feeling refreshed when the gentle chill of its breath stole over my cheek. I would fain abominate the east wind, ... but it persists in doing me kindly offices now and then. What a perverse wind it is! Its refreshment is but another mode of torment.

Salem, October 4.—Union Street (Family Mansion). . . . . Here I sit, in my old accustomed chamber, where I used to sit in days gone by. . . . . Here I have written many tales—many that have been burned to ashes, many that doubtless deserved the same fate. This claims to be called a haunted chamber, for thousands upon thousands of visions have appeared to me in it; and some few of them have become visible to the world. If ever I should have a biographer, he ought to make great mention of this chamber in my memoirs, because so much of my lonely youth was wasted here, and here my mind and character were formed, and here I have been glad and hopeful, and here I have been despondent. And here I sat a long, long time, waiting patiently for the world to know me, and sometimes wondering why it did not know me sooner, or whether it would ever know me at all—at least, till I were in my grave. And sometimes it seemed as if I were already in the grave, with only life enough to be chilled and benumbed. But oftener I was happy—at least as happy as I then knew how to be, or was aware of the possibility of being. By-and-by the world found me out in my lonely chamber, and called me forth—not, indeed, with a loud roar of acclamation, but rather with a still, small voice; and forth I went, but found nothing in the world that I thought preferable to my old old solitude till now. . . . . And now I begin to understand why I was imprisoned so many years in this lonely chamber, and why I could never break through the viewless bolts and bars; for if I had sooner made my escape into the world, I should have grown hard and rough, and been covered with earthly dust, and my heart might have become callous by rude encounters with the multitude. . . . . But living in solitude till the fulness of time was come, I still kept the dew of my youth and the freshness of my heart. . . . . I used to think that I could imagine all passions, all feelings and states of the heart and mind; but how little did I know! . . . . Indeed, we are but shadows—we are not endowed with real life, and all that seems most real about us is but the thinnest substance of a dream—till the heart be touched. That touch creates us—then we begin to be—thereby we are beings of reality and inheritors of eternity.—*Atlantic Monthly for January.*

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PROPOSALS

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT OF THE PLATTE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Neb., November 20, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 1, from Cheyenne, Dakota, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees, in the Territory of Dakota, west of longitude 101 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver city.

The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals in person or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1, at Cheyenne, Dakota, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blanks forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

WILLIAM MYERS,

Brevet Brig.-Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte. 12 2 1m

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
ST. PAUL, Minnesota, Nov. 13, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 20th day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 4, from Saint Paul, Minn., or Saint Cloud, Minn., by the shortest road or line, to such Posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dakota Territory lying east of the Missouri river and bounded by it, and from Fort Stevenson, or other designated point on the Missouri river, eastward to present posts, or such as may be established east or north of that river, in Dakota Territory.

The weight to be transported on this Route No. 4 shall not exceed ten million pounds (10,000,000 pounds.)

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles for each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 4," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 4, at Saint Paul, Minnesota, Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Lieut.-Col., Deputy Q. M. Gen.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
11 30 t319 Chief Q. M., Department of Dakota.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:—

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New Mexico or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE No. 5.

From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 29,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $20,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor or each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker, and such other points on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
12 3 tJ11 C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and

No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,

CONRAD F. CLOTHIER.

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

December 30, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1000 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.; also, women's, misses', and children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [12 26 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

December 31, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 1000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc. [12 26 4t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE.

On Monday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 2022 Green street, by catalogue, the entire very superior furniture, including handsome walnut and garnet plush drawing-room furniture; very superior walnut chamber suits; cottage chamber suits; handsome walnut dining-room furniture; China and glassware; handsome velvet and Brussels carpets; stair carpets; kitchen furniture, etc. 12 26 3t

Sale by order of the Hamilton Rifle Company.

SHARP'S RIFLES, AMMUNITION, HATS, ETC.

On Monday Evening,

Dec. 30, at 7 o'clock, at the Commissioners' Hall, Thirty-seventh and Market streets, will be sold the property of the Hamilton Rifles, consisting of Sharp's rifles, with sabre bayonets; accoutrements for the same; about 6000 rounds of fixed ammunition, hats, etc. The entire proceeds for the benefit of the West Philadelphia Children's Home. [12 27 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

AUCTION SALE.

On Saturday,

December 28, 1867, at 11 o'clock, closing out sale of Kelty, Carrington & Co.'s stock, at store No. 723 Chesnut street, consisting of—

Brocatelles, terrys, reps, satin de laine, damask, elegant embroidered Swiss lace and English Nottingham curtains, curtain materials, piano and table covers, window shades, furniture coverings, and upholsterers' trimmings of all kinds. Also, three sets black walnut first-class furniture, and one large mirror with connecting cornices. [12 26 2t

Sale at No. 414 N. Sixth street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.,

On Monday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 414 N. Sixth street, will be sold, the Furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising Brussels, ingrain, and Venitian carpets; walnut parlor furniture; chamber, dining room, and kitchen furniture.

SALE OF FINE SHEFFIELD SILVER PLATED WARE, IVORY HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, ETC. ETC.

On Monday Morning,

At 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a general assortment of rich Silver Plated Ware, Ivory handle table cutlery, and Bohemian glass fancy goods, etc. Catalogues will be ready early on Monday. [12 27 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. (Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Pancoast & Warnock, Auctioneers.)

AUCTION SALE.—

Saturday, December 28, 1867.

At 11 o'clock.

Closing out sale of

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.'S Stock at store, No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

Consisting of

Brocatelles, terrys, reps, sa'in-de-laines, damasks, elegant embroidered Swiss laces and English Nottingham curtains, curtain materials, piano and table covers, window shades, furniture coverings and upholsterers' trimmings of all kinds. Also three sets black walnut first-class furniture and large mirror, with connecting cornices. 12 26 2t

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER
FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.
NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 13, 1867.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M., January 13, 1868, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn tables, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipments, as follows:—

5½ miles railroad track.
4 claw bars, used.
2 pinch bars, used.
6 stuffing boxes, used.
20,000 pounds railroad chairs, good.
9360 pounds railroad iron, good.
1 locomotive, unserviceable.
1 locomotive and tender, serviceable.
1 locomotive head-light, unserviceable.
14 coupling links, good.
586 pounds car springs, good.
12,000 pounds railroad spikes, good.
500 cross ties, good.
2 shackle bars, used.
20 square brasses, good.
7 flat cars, worn but serviceable.
2 crowsfeet, worn.
4 rail road frogs and 3 switch stands, worn.
4 spike mauls, worn.
2 jack screws and levers, worn.
2 turn-tables, worn.
1 fire tongs, worn.
2 screw wrenches, worn.
1 hand car, worn.
2 push-car wheels, worn.
1 stove, worn.
1 push car, worn.
4 hand-car wheels, worn.

This sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States, nor to the bridge over the "Boca Chica."

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

Of the ten miles 3 139-160 are washed away by a late hurricane, 4 67-160 are in running order, although not continuous, and about 1 34-160 miles of the material are buried in sand.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The railroad to White's Ranche saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Captain C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

Terms of payment cash, in United States Treasury notes.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the undersigned at this office.

A. J. McGONIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. A., in charge of office. 12 21 19t

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER OFFICE,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 16, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until 12 M., January 2, 1868, for the delivery of a three months' supply of OATS and HAY for this Depot

The Oats must be of the best quality.

The Hay must be of the best quality baled Hay.

Forage to be delivered, from time to time, as required by the officer in charge.

Bids must be made in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, and each bid must be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible parties that, in case the contract is awarded to the bidder, good and sufficient bond will be given for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

H. C. RANSOM,
12 24 7t] Brevet Lieut.-Col. and Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Q. M.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing
Bolts, and Nails. 12 4 3

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paper-hangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 120 COMMERCE Street.

MEXICO.

A Visit to General Porfirio Diaz and His Army.

Kane O'Donnell, who is roving through Mexico as a special correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, gives the following interesting account of a visit to General Porfirio Diaz and his army:—

"During our stay in Tehuacan, for the past few days, we have seen most of what is known as the Army of the Orient, both in field and in quarters. The troops are principally disposed of in the convents of the town. Exclusive of the cavalry, an arm of 1200 to 1500 strong, feeding in pastures at some distance from the main body, the army numbers a division of about 4000, or five regiments. It is small but historic. Evidently it is as poorly equipped as it is well fed, though on parade certain regiments are remarkably presentable and impressive. The rations are a *pot-pourri* of all sorts, a floating dish of mixed vegetable elements called *puchero*, and perhaps an *olla podrida* of some sort, and other things unstinted; the whole being plentifully seasoned with the torture of red pepper or chile, greatly relished, however, by the Mexican soldiers. Shoes are scarce, and sandals common, showing that the Mexicans, like other patriots, have had to march barefoot to glory and to liberty. At the review held yesterday, in honor of his Excellency, Mr. Romero, the troops appeared to decided advantage, evolving handsomely on the plain outside of the town. Their small arms are of the Enfield and Springfield patterns; and the best of their field-pieces are the mule guns captured from the Austrians, their other armament being mainly too heavy for field, and especially mountain service. Grey and blue coats, yellow epaulets, white breast-straps, and chasseur caps were their uniform—too much by half, since the best and cheapest uniform is next to none at all. But the simplicity of the Mexican rank and file is fond of colors—though with no greater weakness in this respect than some of their commanders. The General's staff appeared in gold embroidered jackets, gold-laced caps, silver-laced red pantaloons—a style of wear unkindly contrasting with the poverty of the private soldiers; but these precious equipments were captured from the French. The Commander-in-Chief, in his simple suit of grey, was as modestly dressed as possible. His infantry, I am told, receive 35 cents per day; cavalry, 55, owning their horses—not so bad wages, considering the needs of the Mexican Government. As for the moral and *physique* of the troops, I can but judge superficially. They are dark-faced, and mostly Indians, officered by Mexicans, so-called. Regular features are very rare among them. As a rule the faces indicate only physical intelligence, which is but another way of saying that Mexico has few schools, and that her Indians are ignorant. Their physique, however is of the toughest and most durable sort, well made for mountain matches, tropic suns, muddy roads. With education such men might become all that could be desired in soldiers; nor need this education be military, for the warlike spirit appears to be superabundant in Mexico. I am not too far surprised at hearing General Diaz say that he has marched some of his troops more than fifty miles in a single day, a march unknown at the North. You must measure this fact by the sandalled feet of the Indians. They are not only the greatest walkers, but the greatest trotters in the world.

"Let me speak of General Porfirio Diaz, sometimes called the Grant of Mexico. By the accord of all parties, he is, undoubtedly, the best and bravest soldier, one of whom the Liberal cause and teaching may well be proud. Yet, except in his simplicity of manners and in an absence of official vanity and duplicity, you will have no notion of his character or person by comparison with the American Chief. His ability is especially active and executive. In the North he might have made one of the most popular and brilliant corps commanders; but his countenance gives no instant impression of the very high position which he occupies as a public man in Mexico. This want of feature has been the objection made to him at every step of his career; so, too, perhaps, it has been with the subtle and patient President of Mexico; but both men have won their due in spite of appearances. His fine, nervous frame, excellent stature, cropped head, keen eyes, thin nose, rather narrow face, and countenance at an angle, convey, if anything, the picture of a soldier—one who pursues rather than retreats. By all acknowledgment he is a man without pretense, and what he has won he has won honestly and thoroughly. Some points of his biography will not be amiss.

"General Diaz is now thirty-seven years old, having been a soldier for twelve years. He was a collegian with Romero, Benites, and some other well known Mexicans, in the college at Oaxaca, of which Benito Juarez was President. He was at one time, therefore, a pupil of the Chief Magistrate of Mexico, of whom he is a personal friend. He has been prefect of one of the Oaxaca districts, and for a brief time deputy to Congress, prior to becoming which he had been a lawyer. The crisis of the recent war found him near Oaxaca, whence with an inferior force of men he took the city, having previously with 300 men defeated about five times his number. From this point proceeds the most brilliant chapter in the career of General Diaz. With the arms won at Oaxaca, he marched with an augmented army through the valley in the direction of Puebla, where two years before he had assisted against the French the brave Generals Zaragoza and Llave, who were the real heroes of Puebla, and not General Ortega. Seated near Puebla, and for a moment in doubt whether its strong garrison would come out to attack him, he hesitated whether to attack the garrison boldly or march to meet a force of 4000 or 5000 men, a number equal to his own which, under Marquez, were coming to relieve the garrison. His troops were at this time in rags, and even with a train of artillery which joined him from Oaxaca, his armament did not exceed thirty pieces against 150 of the enemy. It was after having deceived his enemy outside of the walls by a feint upon the city of Mexico, that Diaz began his operations against Puebla, without once retrograding an inch. After twenty-one days of actions, more or less severe, he ordered a final assault, thirteen columns of troops attacking the same number of points in the perimeter of the enemy's fortifications. The assault was carried on in the same direction as that from which Marshal Forey commenced his operations—that is to say, the West, it being next to impossible to capture the high and steep strongholds guarding the front roads—namely, Forts Guadaloupe and Loreto, Diaz succeeded in capturing the rear defenses of the town, and there installed, cut the forts off from water and compelled their surrender. It was a daring and almost desperate action, the most brilliant performed by any Mexican in the late war. With his thinned forces, Diaz could not at once risk a battle with the fresh troops of Marquez, but his pursuit of this ferocious leader was as effective as any pitched battle. He forced him into Mexico with the loss of all his trains, and one-third of his army killed, wounded, or prisoners. There he shut him up, and after two months of siege, during which the inhabitants suffered the pains of famine and the cruelty of Marquez, compelled the city's surrender with little or no loss of life. This victory was highly appreciated, as it showed prudence and moderation in the commander. Great commanders it will not be claimed Mexico has produced. Of daring and dashing men she has had numbers—Santa Anna, Miramon, Marquez, were all of this kind. Diaz is a man of different stamp. He has moderation as well as courage and shrewdness, and he has been a magnanimous victor. It should be understood that his recent nomination for both Presidency and Vice-Presidency has been unsought and even unwished, and that he acquiesces frankly in the election of Citizen Juarez. Not very long ago the General was married to a lady whose graceful and genial presence will be welcome in the United States, should the General ever feel inclined to pay a visit North."

—A seventeen-year old American surgeon was decorated by Maximilian for his services at Queretaro. As it is not stated to which side the youth belonged, we are in doubt whether he was rewarded for saving Frenchmen or killing Mexicans.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NOTES.

THE HANLON'S AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—In these latter days of the world, the science of the gymnast and acrobat has, as a general thing, fallen into the hands of a class of persons who present but little claim upon the countenance and encouragement of the public. When, therefore, we find thrown open to us such a rare and classical entertainment as is now presented by the Hanlon Brothers, we cannot refrain from giving the circumstance more than usual prominence. The Hanlons are masters of every branch of the acrobatic science, and many of their feats are as original as they are startling. For downright audacity they certainly have never been excelled, and rarely, if ever, equalled by any similar troupe; of a certainty we have had no performers of the kind in this city, for years past, who approach them. The marvellous skill which they exhibit in "The Three Flying Men in the Air," is equalled only by the danger incurred by those who participate in the feat, life and limb being boldly risked—and yet not risked, for science has reduced their perilous movements to a degree of certainty which is equivalent to safety. One of the most novel features of the entertainment is the Man-Frog, a mysterious creature who dives about beneath the water, while luxuriating in tobacco smoke. In addition to the intelligent beings who participate in the evening's entertainment are a number of dogs whose quaint performances are almost equal to those of their masters. Altogether, an evening cannot be more entertainingly, and scarcely more profitably, spent than at the Academy of Music during the present engagement of the Hanlons.

AT THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE the fairy spectacle of *Cenerit on* still holds its sway deservedly. A number of modifications in the drama as played last winter have been made, to its decided improvement. The thread of the story is the ever popular romance of "Cinderella, and the Little Glass Slipper," with which the dramatist has taken considerable liberties, placing Cinderella's father in the unenviable position of a hen-pecked husband, whose tribulations add not a little to the interest of the romance. While the chief attraction of the play consists in the ballet which figures so prominently in it, there is still considerable opportunity for the legitimate drama, which is almost lacking in the famous *Black Crook*.

AT THE ARCH STREET THEATRE the delightful drama of *Ours* will continue the attraction during the remainder of the week. The vivid thunder-storm and the picturesque moonlight march have lost none of their original attractiveness. This evening Mrs. John Drew will take a benefit as "Mary Netley" in *Ours*, and at the matinee and evening performances to-morrow, the same will be presented for the last times. On Monday evening next, according to the announcement, long since made, Colonel Fitzgerald's new Irish drama of *Light at Last; or, The Shadow on the Casement*, will be produced, and curiosity will be put at rest.

AT THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE Miss Lucille Western is still engaged in serving up *East Lynne* to the unwearied admirers of that never ending sensation. This evening she will take a benefit, and *East Lynne* will, as usual, be the attraction.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE the holiday week is being characterized by even more than the customary variety of entertaining performances. A matinee is given to-morrow afternoon.

AT THE SEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE *Santa Claus* made his appearance on Christmas evening, and he has not yet disappeared. The interest of the entertainment is greatly increased by the lavishness with which Old Nick scatters his toys among the audience. This evening Mr. William Allen will take a benefit.

AT CONCERT HALL the Morris Brothers' troupe of minstrels have been performing throughout the week to large audiences, whom they have in no case failed to please.

SACRED CONCERTS ON SUNDAY EVENING.—The first of a series of Sacred Concerts on Sunday evenings will take place at Concert Hall on next Sunday evening, the 29th instant, under the direction of Mark Hassler, and the preparations are being conducted on a very grand scale. It will be one of the finest musical reunions that has taken place in the city for many years. Mr. Hassler has fortunately effected an engagement with the great prima donna contralto M'me Elisa Lumley, lately arrived from Europe, who has taken prominent parts in the grand operas of Paris, Milan, London, and other European cities. Madame Lumley has had the honor to sing before a number of the crowned heads of Europe, and as an oratorio singer she stands unequalled. A grand orchestra of fifty first-class performers has been engaged, and a choice programme of sacred gems has been prepared, which will be found in another column. The Home Missionary Society will be the recipients of the entire net proceeds of the first concert.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give their regular public rehearsal, at the Musical Fund Hall, to-morrow afternoon, commencing at half-past three o'clock. The following is the programme:—

1. Overture, "La Dame Blanche" (by request), Boieldieu.
2. Concert for Violin, op. 64 allegro molto and andante. Performed by William Stoll, Jr., Mendelssohn.
3. "Coronation Waltz"........I. Lanner.
4. Adagio cantabile, from Tenth Sinfonie.....J. Haydn.
5. Overture, "Egmont" (by request)..........Beethoven.
6. Duet, "Midnight" (first time).........A. H. Coslard.
7. Finale from "Lucia di Lammermoor".....Donizetti.

HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA will, on Monday afternoon next, give another of those popular instrumental and vocal concerts, which have found such ready and hearty favor with our music-going public.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,

Invite attention to their SPLENDID STOCK OF

Laces and Lace Goods.

HANDKERCHIEFS, in every variety, for Ladies and Gentlemen,

VEILS, SETS, NECKTIES, EMBROIDERIES, ETC. ETC.,

Expressly adapted for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Which they are offering at Prices as Low as those for an inferior Class of Goods, which have been imported to supply Auction Sales at this season.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL..........$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL	HENRY C. GIBSON,

CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds..........	$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities..........	50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion..........	$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion..........	$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate..........	$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 8lmwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM B. SCHNIDER, deceased.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, and those indebted thereto to make payment without delay, to

MARGARET L. SCHNIDER, Administratrix,
Masonic Hall,
Or to JOHN THOMSON, Administrator,
No. 512 Pine street

12 27 f6t

CLOTHING.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST

CLOTHING IN THE CITY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

Every Garment in our Extensive Assortment LOWERED in Price to suit the times. We are determined to close out our Stock of Overcoats and Heavy Suits before the Holidays, Very Cheap. Prices greatly reduced on Ordered Work.

Parents, bring along your Boys. We have all kinds of Boys' Clothing, which we will sell very low.

The Best Ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia at the lowest figures.

Perfect satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser. 930 3m

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE

Is warranted to execute in the best manner every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Overseaming, Embroidering on the edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eylet Holes in all fabrics.

It has no Equal, being Absolutely the best Family Machine in the world, and intrinsically the cheapest.

Circulars, with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had by application at the

Salesrooms of the Company, S. W. Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Instruction given on the Machine gratuitously to all purchasers. 11 2 tfrp

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE LATEST STYLES

IN CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.

CALL AND SEE THE

NEW BOX TOES.

THE SKATING BOOT.

PRICES FIXED AT LOW FIGURES.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

11 23 tfrp ABOVE CHESNUT

600 ARCH STREET. 600

GRIFFITH & PAGE.

PATENT BIRD CAGES

FINE SKATES.

BLACKING TABLES.

BOOK SHELVES.

BRITANNIA WARE.

WRITING DESKS.

RK BOXES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. [11 3 fw

BECKHAUS & ALLCAIER

Respectfully invite attention to their large and varied stock of

SUPERIOR FAMILY CARRIAGES

Of latest styles, with all the most recent improvements of finish.

ELEGANT LANDAU,

Just completed.

Also, CLARENCE COACHES AND COUPES of different styles.

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

NO. 1204 FRANKFORD AVENUE,

Girard Avenue. [11 8fmw6mrp

"PER STEAMER."

JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF

Papier Mache and Canton Tea Poys.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

FANCY GOODS.

WILLIAMS & WOODWARD,

NO. 922 (NINE TWENTY-TWO) CHESNUT STREET, [10 11 wfm6mrp

DRY GOODS.

FINE DRESS GOODS,

FROM THE LATE FORCED SALES.

One case superb quality GRANITE POPLINS, all colors, at 75 cents; are now selling at $1·25.

One case elegant EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS, 75 cents; are now selling at $1·00.

One case LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES, very fine quality, $1·00.

One case FRENCH SILK POPLINS at $1·25; are now selling at $2.

One case very heavy FRENCH CORDED POPLINS, at $1·65; worth $2·25.

FANCY SILKS at great reduction.

Elegant heavy BLACK SILKS, $2·50, $2. Black Silks, best in the city.

FANCY DE LAINES, new styles, at 18¾c.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

VELVET BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.
MOSCOW BEAVERS.
ASTRACHAN BEAVERS,
WHITE AND
SCARLET BEAVERS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

BLANKETS!

BLANKETS!

BLANKETS!

All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.
All-wool Blankets, $4 per pair.
Large size Blankets, $6 per pair.
Very large Blankets, $7 per pair.
Elegant Premium Blankets, $8 per pair.
Elegant Gold Medal Blankets, $12 per pair.

ABOUT 200 PAIRS OF FINE LARGE BLANKETS, slightly soiled at the mill, will be sold very low.

We have unusual facilities for getting BLANKETS direct from manufacturers, and can offer them in larger assortment, and on better terms than any others in the retail trade.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

1 11smrp PHILADELPHIA.

WHITE BEDSPREADS.

JUST OPENED, 500 COUNTERPANES, AT $3 EACH.

PREVIOUSLY SOLD AT $4·50.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

12 24 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

LONG BLANKET SHAWLS

OF

BRIGHT AND PLAIN STYLES.

NEW LOTS AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

12 23 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

LONG BROCHE SHAWLS

AT LOW PRICES,

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

12 24 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

ONLY $1·37½, AUCTION LOTS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

12 24 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

USEFUL PRESENTS

AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

FINE EMBROIDERED PIANO COVERS,
At 14, 15, and 16 Dollars.
FINE EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS,
At 10, 15, and 20 Dollars Per Pair.
FINE MARSEILLES QUILTS,
At 5, 8, and 10 Dollars.
FINE PREMIUM AND MEDAL BLANKETS,
At 5, 8, and 12 Dollars Per Pair.
FINE DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 yards long,
WITH NAPKINS TO MATCH, AT REDUCED PRICES.
FINE FRINGED AND BORDERED DAMASK TOWELS,
At 8, 10, 12, and 15 Dolls. per doz.
FINE HEMSTITCHED AND EMBROIDERED HDKFS.,
For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Youth.
FINE FRENCH CORDED BORDER HDKFS.

SHEPPARD VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

7 21 7trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIALTIES

IN

LADIES' FINE CLOAKS.

NOW OPEN

The handsomest stock we have ever exhibited, comprising Garments in the most desirable materials, and of the most fashionble colors, in great variety, and which we will sell at

POPULAR PRICES.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIALTIES

IN

RICH BLACK DRESS SILKS.

We have just received a Case of

FINE LYONS SILKS,

Purchased under advantageous circumstances, of qualities varying from

$4 to $5·50,

To which we respectfully ask the attention of Ladies. These goods will be sold for less than they would cost to import.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT.

All the Favorite Colors in

PLAIN CORDED POPLINS,
REPS,
EPINGLINES.
VELOURS RUSSE

And other Rich Fabrics for

WALKING SUITS,

Which we will sell by the yard, or make to order.

LADIES' DRESSES,

MADE IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

A large variety of

LADIES' WALKING SUITS

At all times ready-made to put on.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

POPULAR PRICES FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

727

CHESNUT STREET.

1 14 tJ1

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Will be prepared to offer for HOLIDAY PRESENTS splendid assortments of

LACES, LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

AT PRICES TO INSURE SALES.

THEIR STOCK OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Will be offered at the Lowest Rates.

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

212 NORTH EIGHTH ST. 212

LE MAISTRE & ROSS

Have just opened a large and choice lot of GOODS suitable FOR THE HOLIDAYS, such as

HANDKERCHIEFS for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear, comprising Plain Linen, Hemmed Hemstitched, Embroidered, Colored Bordered Tucked, etc., much below regular rates.

REAL LACE HDKFS. from $2·25 up.

IMITATION " " 61 cents up.

LACE COLLARS from 35 cents up.

LACE TIDIES at a bargain.

LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION, $3·00 and $4·00 per pair. Also, CURTAIN LACE, very cheap.

4000 yards HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, of elegant patterns. 12 3 1m

J. CHAMBERS, No. 810 ARCH STREET.—HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—
—Pointe Lace Hdkfs.
—Pointe Lace Collars and Setts.
—Thread Lace Veils.
—Real Val. Hdkfs. from $2·50.
—Emb'd Hdkfs. bargains.
—Gents' Hdkfs. very cheap.
—Valenciennes Setts, new designs.
—1200 Real Cluny Collars, at 50 cents.
—150 French Emb'd Setts, from 75 cents—about half the cost of importation. 12 12 1m

DRY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

SILK CORDED POPLINS FOR PRESENTS.
VELOUR RUSSE POPLINS FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN CORDED POPLINS FOR PRESENTS.
REPS CHEAP, REPS CHEAP, FOR PRESENTS.
RICH PLAID SIAMS, CHEAP FOR PRESENTS.
RICH PLAID POPLINS, 75 CTS., FORMER PRICE, $1·25.
SPECIALTIES IN IRISH POPLINS.

Extra Width, all the Choice Shades.

Persons desirous of Bargains will consult their interests by calling early at

GEO. D. WISHAM'S,

12 20 fmw6t NO. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET.

SPECIALTIES IN

Fine Lyons Silk for Presents.

THE BEST BLACK SILKS IMPORTED.

CORDED SILKS, in all colors, reduced.
PLAIN SILKS, in all colors, reduced.

Come and See that $2·00 Black Silk,

Admitted by all to be the CHEAPEST BLACK SILK offered this Fall, at

WISHAM'S Cheap Store,

12 20 fmw6t NO. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET.

1867. 1867.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND ARCH STS.

LOW PRICES

FOR

DRY GOODS

DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

SPLENDID CASHMERE ROBES.

10 18wim3m1 EXPENSIVE SHAWLS.

CLOAKS, ETC.

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,

COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
EVERY NEW STYLE.
HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH St.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.
HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH St.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
12 6 1m HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Is now offering an elegant and extensive variety of

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS,
SCARFS, TIES
MUFFLERS, GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.,

SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Also, his usual assortment of MERINO, SILK, and WOOLLEN [1 22rp

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

FOR GENTLEMEN.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

WRAPPERS,
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
CRAVATS,
SCARFS,
GLOVES,

MUFFLERS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

SCARF RINGS AND SLEEVE BUTTONS,

WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF UNDERGARMENTS, ETC.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

12 11 td31 5p NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has all the Novelties in HOLIDAY MILLINERY. Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk, Velvet, Felt, Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Old Velvet Bonnets made over on the new frame. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc., wholesale and retail. 8 16½